



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-90-079
Tuesday
24 April 1990

Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-90-079

CONTENTS

24 April 1990

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

| | |
|---|---|
| Burundi Minister Previews Kagera Basin Summit [Bujumbura Radio] | 1 |
| Burundi's Buyoya Opens Summit [Bujumbura Radio] | 1 |
| Kagera Basin Summit Ends [Bujumbura Radio] | 2 |
| Human Rights Commission Leader Wants More Power [PANA] | 2 |

EAST AFRICA

Ethiopia

| | |
|---|---|
| Air Force Members Defect to North Yeman [Voice of Eritrean Broad Masses] | 3 |
| Radio Reports Military Successes in Gonder [Addis Ababa International] | 3 |
| Rebels Report Raid on Afabet; Five Wounded [Voice of Eritrean Broad Masses] | 3 |
| Envoy Details Refugee Population in Ethiopia [Addis Ababa International] | 3 |

Kenya

| | |
|--|---|
| President Speaks on 'National Tree Planting Day' [Nairobi Radio] | 3 |
|--|---|

Somalia

| | |
|--|---|
| Bari Governor Said Killed in Rival Clan Clashes [BBC] | 4 |
| Divisions Among Rebels, Continued War Reported [AFP] | 4 |
| SNM Rebel Congress Held in Complete 'Harmony' [Radio of Somali National Movement] .. | 5 |
| SNM Chairmen Address Congress [Radio of the Somali National Movement] | 5 |
| Army Commander Addresses Officers in Hargeysa [Mogadishu Radio] | 6 |
| Refugee Agency Chairman on Food Shortage [Mogadishu Radio] | 6 |

Uganda

| | |
|---|---|
| Museveni Leaves for Burundi Kagera Basin Summit [Kampala Radio] | 7 |
| Border Talks Held With Zairian Official [Kampala Radio] | 7 |
| Ministers Meet With Yugoslav Vice President [Kampala Radio] | 7 |
| Law Society Reports Human Rights 'Violations' [AFP] | 7 |

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

| | |
|---|----|
| Minister Viljoen Comments on Negotiations [BBC] | 8 |
| Discusses Natal Violence [SAPA] | 9 |
| De Klerk Orders Investigation of Document [SAPA] | 9 |
| More on Party Document [Johannesburg TV] | 10 |
| Mandela: Talks With Transkei Government Fruitful [Umtata Radio] | 11 |
| Urges Transkei Chiefs To Support ANC [SAPA] | 12 |
| Says ANC Stopped Buthelezi Talks [SAPA] | 12 |
| ANC Begins Talks in Lusaka on Return of Exiles [Umtata Radio] | 12 |
| Spokesman Comments on Torture [BBC] | 12 |
| Venda Appoints Nine Unity Council Members [SAPA] | 13 |
| Vlok To Make Announcement on Police Pay 24 Apr [SAPA] | 13 |
| Comments on Violence [SAPA] | 14 |
| Bophuthatswana Foreign Minister Dies 20 Apr [SAPA] | 14 |
| 21 Apr Press Review on Current Problems, Issues [THE CITIZEN, etc.] | 14 |

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

| | |
|--|----|
| UNITA Commentary Praises USSR, U.S. Roles [KUP] | 16 |
| Officials Discuss Assistance From Sweden [Luanda Radio] | 16 |
| Trade Minister, Delegation Depart for FRG [Luanda Radio] | 17 |
| Defense Minister Addresses Medical Workshop [Luanda Radio] | 17 |

Botswana

| | |
|--|----|
| 'Bomb Blast' Kills Six in Sikwame Village [SAPA] | 17 |
|--|----|

Mozambique

| | |
|--|----|
| Chissano Receives Congolese Delegation 20 Apr [Maputo Radio] | 18 |
| DPRK's Pak Song-chol Arrives in Maputo [Maputo Radio] | 18 |
| Places Wreath at Heroes Monument [Maputo Radio] | 18 |
| Meets People's Assembly Chairman [Maputo Radio] | 18 |
| Meets President Chissano [Maputo Radio] | 18 |
| Begins Official Talks 23 Apr [Maputo Radio] | 18 |
| Praises Mozambique's Role in Region [Maputo Radio] | 19 |
| Joint Cuban Film Project To Address 'Banditry' [Maputo Radio] | 19 |
| UN Meeting on Emergency Aid To Begin 26 Apr [Maputo Radio] | 19 |
| Finance Minister Praises Zimbabwe Assistance [Maputo Radio] | 19 |
| Portuguese Industrial Team Arrives in Maputo [Maputo Radio] | 19 |
| Maputo Imports RSA Fuel After Power 'Sabotage' [Maputo Radio] | 19 |
| Assembly Chairman Returns From Swaziland [Maputo Radio] | 19 |
| Workers Discuss Possible Vice Presidency [Maputo Radio] | 20 |
| Government Funds Business Development Program [Maputo International] | 20 |
| Finance Minister Reiterates Overspending Concerns [Maputo Radio] | 20 |

Namibia

| | |
|---|----|
| Aircraft Drops 'Bomb' in Kavango River 22 Apr [Windhoek Radio] | 20 |
| 'Bugging Devices' Found in Official Residence [THE NAMIBIAN 17 Apr] | 20 |
| 'Low-Key' Role for Security Police Noted [THE NAMIBIAN 18 Apr] | 21 |
| UN Assembly Welcomes Namibian Membership [Windhoek Radio] | 21 |
| SWAPO Official Confirms Namibians in GDR [Windhoek Radio] | 21 |
| Strategic Study Groups on SWAPO's Armaments [TIMES OF NAMIBIA 19 Apr] | 22 |
| Nujoma's SWAPO Rally Speech Reported [Windhoek Radio] | 23 |
| Kenyan Force's Deployment to North Noted [Windhoek Radio] | 23 |
| Reconciliation Policy Applies to SADF Members [Windhoek Radio] | 23 |

Zambia

| | |
|---|----|
| Iranian Envoy Notes Progress on Air Links [Lusaka Radio] | 23 |
| Kaunda Welcomes Cuba's Vice President [KNA] | 23 |
| Almeida on Apartheid's 'Collapse' [Lusaka Radio] | 24 |
| Kaunda Receives Iraqi Envoy, Message [Lusaka Radio] | 24 |
| Kaunda Promotes National Service Commander [Lusaka Radio] | 24 |

WEST AFRICA

Nigeria

| | |
|---|----|
| Reportage on Coup Attempt by 'Dissident Soldiers' | 25 |
| Situation Back to 'Normal' [Lagos International] | 25 |
| Lagos Calm; Details Reported [AFP] | 25 |
| Damage, Casualties Reported [BBC] | 26 |
| Babangida Gives News Conference [Lagos International] | 26 |

| | |
|---|----|
| President Reassures Diplomats [Lagos Radio] | 26 |
| 160 Suspected Plotters Arrested [AFP] | 27 |
| Official on Arrested Plotters [Lagos Radio] | 27 |
| Further on Coup Attempt [BBC] | 27 |
| Spokesman on Coup Investigation [Lagos TV] | 27 |
| Information Minister Views Damage [Lagos Radio] | 28 |
| Security Meetings at Barracks [Lagos Radio] | 28 |

Burundi Minister Previews Kagera Basin Summit

*EA2204200090 Bujumbura Domestic Service in French
1100 GMT 21 Apr 90*

[Excerpts] The Organization for the Management and Development of the Kagera River Basin [OMDKRB] has been saved after 13 years of stagnation. This is what we have learned from the outcome of the work of the KBO Ministerial Council, as the Burundi minister for external relations and cooperation, Mr. Cyprien Mbonimpa, confirmed to the microphone of my colleague, Manasse Sharambere.

[Begin Bonimpa recording] The OMDKRB is in an extremely difficult phase. The most important problem facing the OMDKRB is that there has never been a political authority able to instruct it. For example, at the level of the Economic Community of the Countries of the Great Lakes we have a Council of Ministers and a summit of heads of state. Experts at the secretariat study projects; ministers are entitled to make some decisions, and heads of state make other decisions.

The problem existing at the OMDKRB level is that the two bodies, namely the Council of Ministers and the summit of heads of state, are nonexistent. One of the aims of the Bujumbura summit is to review the Rusumo agreement to create these two bodies. At the level of experts and Council of Ministers, we have come to an agreement on a document to be presented to the heads of state for ratification. This is an important achievement.

The other problem which has constituted a hindrance to the OMDKRB was the problem of contributions. Some countries have important arrears. We have received very encouraging signals during the meeting at the level of Council of Ministers from countries with several years of arrears. Some have already made a gesture. They say that they will do everything possible to pay their share to the organization. This is an important achievement of the Bujumbura meeting.

There is also a problem at the secretariat level. All our countries have economic problems, so there was a need to review the structure of our secretariat. How many men do we have in the secretariat? Do they all really have enough full-time work to do? So we should take into account the economic situation to decide on the number of staff members we need, but we should not be over-staffed here. The other important area concerns projects of the OMDKRB. Among the OMDKRB projects, I would say that there is one which is progressing well; that is, the telecommunications project aimed at linking our four countries. [passage omitted]

The other projects are still being studied. We have to find funds, and we have already made decisions at the ministerial level. We think that the heads of state will ratify the decision, act politically, and support the projects. [passage omitted]

Burundi's Buyoya Opens Summit

*EA2304113690 Bujumbura Domestic Service in French
1100 GMT 22 Apr 90*

[Excerpts] At the official opening of the fifth extraordinary summit of the OMDKRB, the Burundi head of state, Major Pierre Buyoya, welcomed the illustrious presidents in Burundi. After that, President Buyoya expressed his desire to see the achievement of the organization's objectives. The fifth summit, therefore, is a decisive step in the life of the subregional organization. [passage omitted]

[Begin Buyoya recording] The ambitious objectives express the political desire of neighboring countries to strengthen cooperation over a geographical area of 60,000 square km. They also reflect the socioeconomic conditions which prevailed about 13 years ago in our respective countries. Finally, they reflect the expectations, which were realistic at the time, of an influx of funds from our creditors for our investment activities. [end recording]

By concentrating on establishing the secretariat and making it work, the OMDKRB forgot its main task, which was identifying development needs and mobilizing funds in order to satisfy these needs. Following the economic crisis which hit our countries, notably the drastic fall in the prices of basic products and the burden of the foreign debt, the OMDKRB found itself facing the problem of financing its projects. It was, therefore, necessary for it to scale down its initial ambitions. The president of the Republic, Maj. Pierre Buyoya, gives more details.

[Begin Buyoya recording] The OMDKRB, therefore, decided to restructure its secretariat in order to improve efficiency, at the same time cutting down the operational costs for member countries. At the same time, our organization adopted a priority program of action aimed at the following: electricity, transportation, communications, energy, agriculture, training, and information.

Among the four sectors the priorities are the projects relating to communications, which are cofinanced by the African Development Bank, and which are in progress. These will provide for our four countries a direct communications network which is reliable and independent. The road projects will provide a modern network with several alternative routes. A 2,200 km railway project with priority sections will offer us three access points to the ocean. Further efforts and progress are needed, and projects to overcome the landlocked situation of the Kagera Basin are yet to come.

The development of the Kagera Basin starts with the rapid implementation of the Rusumo hydroelectric project. It has been 10 years since the 1981 Bujumbura summit, which set the height of the station, and everything should be done to ensure that the project, which is most important, and which has been supported so much by member countries, is presented as soon as possible to creditors, with the total support of all partners.

(?Regarding) weather changes and recent climatic problems in the Kagera geographical area, one can easily see

the need for the agricultural projects already identified. Their realization will bring the organization closer to its objective of achieving food security. In the same way, the eradication and control of the tsetse flies, which have infected 150,000 acres, will contribute to improving the quality of life of the concerned population.

Finally, the polytechnic institute will be an important source of knowledge. It will train high-level technicians, able to implement and carry out the OMDKRB programs. It is part of the future and its importance should be clear to all. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Kagera Basin Summit Ends

EA2304205190 Bujumbura Domestic Service in French
1800 GMT 22 Apr 90

[Excerpts] [Words indistinct] that the OMDKRB has experienced, at the end of the fifth extraordinary summit which was endorsed by a final communique, read by the executive secretary of the OMDKRB, Mr. Gregoire Banyiyezako. The following decisions were made:

[Begin Banyiyezako recording] First, the summit decided to restructure the organization's bodies, and it signed the revised Rusumo agreement, which institutionalizes the holding of summits of the heads of state and of the Council of Ministers.

Second, the summit set the organization's budget for 1990 to \$2,460,100.

Third, the summit decided that the contribution of member states to the functioning of the organization should be regular, and asked those with arrears to pay them before the next summit. In that connection, it requested the member states to pay their contributions to the budget for the 1990 period as soon as possible.

Fourth, the summit recognized the need to maintain the operational unit of the telecommunications project, and decided to follow up the agreements signed with the African Development Bank [ADB] for its funding. It reduced the contributions of member states to 8.2 percent, 10.2 percent, 41.4 percent, and 40.2 percent for Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda, respectively.

Fifth, the conference decided to send a ministerial delegation to sound out friendly countries and international organizations, to present and defend the organization's projects, and ask for their funds.

Sixth, the summit authorized the council to sign the following texts: The agreement between member countries on rights, obligations, privileges, and staff immunity in the organization; the status of the revised personnel; the budget for 1990; the nomination of Jean Bosco Balinda as director.

Seventh, the conference was briefed on the restructuring of the organization's secretariat, and the new appointment of personnel measures, which were adopted by the council and endorsed by it.

The three heads of state and the prime minister and first vice president of Tanzania also discussed current international issues. In that context, they reaffirmed their concern over the increasing deterioration of the terms of trade, which entailed dramatic consequences for Africa, [words indistinct], harder repayment of external debts, and the increasing burden of the debt. In that connection, they renewed their support for the OAU proposal to call for an international conference on African external debt. [passage omitted]

Following their meeting, the heads of state and the prime minister and first vice president of Tanzania appointed Major Pierre Buyoya, who is the president of the Military Committee of National Salvation and president of the Republic of Burundi, as chairman of the summit for the period 1990-1991. They reaffirmed their commitment to the OMDKRB and regional cooperation. [applause]

They also accepted the nomination of Mr. Cyprien Mbonimpa, the minister of external relations and cooperation, as chairman of the OMDKRB Council of Ministers for 1990.

Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, the founding president of the National Revolutionary Development Movement and president of the Republic of Rwanda; Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, president of the National Resistance Movement and president of the Republic of Uganda; Joseph Sinde Warioba, prime minister and first vice president of the United Republic of Tanzania, expressed their sincere thanks for the authentic African welcome accorded to them and their respective delegations during their stay in the Republic of Burundi. The next summit will take place in Rwanda, in April 1992. Bujumbura, 22 April 1990. [end recording]

Human Rights Commission Leader Wants More Power

AB2104213090 Dakar PANA in English 1405 GMT
21 Apr 90

[Text] Dakar, 21 Apr (PANA)—The chairman of the Banjul-based African Commission on Human and People's Rights Obi Umozurike of Nigeria, has stressed the need for the commission to be allowed to take its own initiative in investigating cases of human rights abuse in Africa. Opening the seventh session of the commission in Banjul on Friday, Umozurike was quoted by Radio Gambia, monitored in Dakar on Saturday, saying "must we close our eyes until we are asked to open them?" with reference to abuses of human rights.

Umozurike also lamented the fact that the majority of the people in Africa still do not know of the existence of the commission. The chairman of the Public Service Commission in The Gambia Harry Llyod-Evans also told the session that the OAU Charter provision on non-interference in the internal affairs of African countries was making it difficult for the commission to investigate cases of human rights abuses in the continent. Evans reiterated The Gambia's commitment to the observance of human rights, and said the Charter should be used to look into complaints about human rights abuses.

Ethiopia

Air Force Members Defect to North Yemen

EA2204211990 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 0630 GMT 22 Apr 90

[Excerpt] Six members of the Ethiopian Air Force and one Dergue official have defected to North Yemen with one helicopter and requested political asylum. They defected to North Yemen with an (?AM-8) helicopter on 17 April when they were ordered to fly from Asmera to the Dahlak Islands.

Of the six Air Force members who are seeking political asylum in al-Hudaydah in North Yemen, three are pilots and the other three are [word indistinct] engineers. [passage omitted]

Radio Reports Military Successes in Gonder

EA2304202790 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] Twenty-eight people who had been working for the achievement of the Weyane [Tigray People's Liberation Front, TPLF] administrative area, gave themselves up recently in Setit Humera Province [northwestern Gonder]. These people stated that the TPLF had cheated them and used them to fulfill its objectives.

In another development, militia members in Setit Humera, Tegele, and Wolkayit Province [all in Gonder], destroyed numerous bandits in a mopping up action they carried out recently in their area. In the mopping up exercise, the militia captured cattle stolen from the inhabitants and returned them to their owners. In addition, they captured numerous hand grenades and Kalashnikov rifles with many rounds of ammunition and gave them to the government.

Rebels Report Raid on Afabet; Five Wounded

EA2204219490 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 0630 GMT 22 Apr 90

[Excerpt] The Dergue has bombed the civilian population in the town of Afabet with its war planes. In the air raid [words indistinct] carried out (?yesterday) afternoon, five civilians were seriously wounded. [passage omitted]

Envoy Details Refugee Population in Ethiopia

EA2104172590 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 20 Apr 90

[Text] Nigeria's ambassador, Chief (Segun Olusola), has said that Ethiopia, with a population of just under 50 million, is estimated to host a refugee population of just under a million, which works out to one refugee for every 50 Ethiopians. Chief (Segun Olusola), ambassador to Ethiopia and chairman of the OAU Commission of 15 on Refugees, stated this while addressing the Rotary Club of Addis last night.

The ambassador said that Africa, of all other continents, has the largest number of refugees, comprising half of the world's population of refugees. He appreciated the Ethiopian Government for providing the (?place) and basic resources for refugees, and the UNHCR [UN High Commissioner for Refugees] which upholds the cause of the refugees worldwide. He noted that while under 3:0,000 refugees from Somalia are (?found) in eastern Ethiopia, another 350,000 Sudanese refugees are found in western Ethiopia. He further noted that Africa has a long history of open-door hospitality acting as brother keepers, and he said that credit must be given to the Government of Ethiopia for welcoming Sudanese and Somali refugees into the country. He commended the members of the OAU who annually set aside a percentage of the budget contribution to assist refugees.

Urging the members of the Rotary Club to extend their assistance, the ambassador suggested that there was plenty of room for individual and African-oriented, nongovernmental organizations to contribute their share in meeting the needs of refugees.

Kenya

President Speaks on 'National Tree Planting Day'

EA2104192290 Nairobi Domestic Service in Swahili 0914 GMT 20 Apr 90

[Speech by President Daniel arap Moi in Ol Kalau, Nyandarua District, Central Province, on the occasion of National Tree Planting Day—live]

[Excerpts] I am pleased to be with you here to plant trees on National Tree Planting Day, which has become an annual event. The time has come for us to stop our country from becoming a desert. [passage omitted]

I want the Kenyan African National Union [KANU] to work to unite the citizens. I don't want noise or bickering everywhere. People are saying that so and so was expelled from the party, even when I recently said that I did not want the screening issue to be raised. I have heard that Muranga [district in Central Province] is to do the same thing. Somebody from the sub-branch has jumped on the chairman. Since when does a corporal rebuke the commissioner of police? [applause] [passage omitted]

Others are saying (?dirty things). Somebody is abusing the government and the MP's [members of Parliament]; he should wait until Parliament's term expires. He should wait his turn instead of ridiculing Parliament [applause]; instead of saying: I could have said this. MP's do not know standing orders; they don't know them. Why were you thrown out? [laughter]

The citizens know, and you are telling citizens that prices are going up, the price of this item is such and such. Citizens have become like donkeys. If the government says that the citizens' milk should go up, the consumer

has got to meet the increase. He does want citizens' prices to go up. [sentence as heard] He does want the prices paid for their wheat to go up. We should look into all of this. These are the people who have grown horns.

I have helped some citizens, believing that they would calm down after recovering. A bad person is a bad person, and he won't change. [passage omitted] Such people will be dealt with through the party and in accordance with the issue. Let us not jump on each other. An outsider might think that Kenya is burning, yet there is no fire. Nothing. So let the party work. People of Nyandarua should register as KANU members. The fee remains as before; we have not increased it.

Some people have not traveled. Let them do so, and they will see the problems existing there. All the exiles who fled to Sweden, Zimbabwe, and places to roam—Moi did not tell them to flee. They can come back, but they must be law-abiding citizens. [applause] Don't incite. There are many things. Citizens have suffered. They borrowed money and now the debt is so huge. It is a burden to the government [passage omitted]

We also understand problems. My government and I are satisfied with the way the economy is growing. It has grown steadily. All this has happened because of good cooperation between the government and the private sector. In order to maintain this, it necessary to see that citizens are also taken care of. [passage omitted]

Somalia

Bari Governor Said Killed in Rival Clan Clashes

AB2304125890 London BBC World Service in English
1709 GMT 21 Apr 90

[From the "African News" program]

[Text] Reports from Somalia say the governor of Bari Region in the east of the country has been shot dead during a clash between rival clans in the provincial capital, Boosaaso. The governor, Mr. (Ali Hasma Dula), is said to have been killed earlier in the week, but news of the incident did not emerge until today. Details of the fighting are scarce and it is not known if there were any other casualties. President Mohamed Siad Barre is reported to have appointed a high-level government commission to investigate the killing.

Divisions Among Rebels, Continued War Reported

AB2004191290 Paris AFP in French 1329 GMT
19 Apr 90

[Text] Nairobi, 19 Apr (AFP)—The Somali National Movement (SNM), armed opposition to President Siad Barre's regime, which has just elected Abdurramane Tour as its new chairman, is continuing its guerilla war against the Somali regular army in the north of the country, it was learned today from several sources contacted in Nairobi.

Abdurramane Tour recently defeated Ahmed Mohamed Silanyo at the SNM congress, which is taking place in the north of the country near the Ethiopian border, according to diplomatic sources. Mr. Silanyo's removal from office was predicted for several weeks. Indeed, there was a deep cleavage within the SNM, and the regular army took advantage of this in March to reconquer some towns in the north.

Mr. Tour, whose name means "the hunchback" in the Somali language, is a civilian from the confederation of Issaks. He was the first Somali ambassador to Ethiopia after his country's independence, and the first governor of Hargeysa Province in northern Somalia, now an SNM stronghold, these same sources explained.

On 16 March, the Somali regular army launched a vast offensive to reconquer the north of the country, but did not succeed in weakening SNM resistance, it was indicated from the same sources. Despite the enormous means deployed by Mogadishu, the Somali Army is constantly harassed by the SNM guerillas, which makes "surprise attacks" on the loyal forces.

In the north of the country, the Army, according to these sources, is holding Zeila, El-Gal, Jirc, and the western part of the Gargara plains. On 8 April, it recaptured the border town of Loyada, which had been taken five days earlier by the northern rebels.

The SNM, it was added, does not seem interested in defending conquered ground and withdraws each time to its bases in the Issak region near Hargeysa. However, on the morning of 17 April, after fighting described as "very intense," the guerillas took the coastal town of Loukhaya, between Zeila and Berbera Port, thus cutting off the army's access to provisions by road. The same sources said that during the recapture of Zeila by the Somali Army on 24 March, General Mohamed Maslah Barre, the president's first son, was leading the regular troops.

The Army is always supported in its task by the Gada-boursis militiamen of the "Oriah Front," who harass civilians. More than forty persons were recently killed in Gargara and five Issaks in Dar-Asse, near Guistir, a border town with Djibouti, it was affirmed from identical sources.

Numerous massacres were also carried out recently in the Issa region, near the Djibouti border, in the villages of Ali-Wehi and Ati-Hussein. Between 5,000 and 6,000 people are reportedly trying to cross over to the Djibouti town of Hol-Hol. Women and children have succeeded in crossing the border and have taken refuge in the Djibouti village of Assamo. Two hundred and fifty persons have been able to cross over to Guistir, where they are benefiting from a small amount of food aid, it was learned from humanitarian sources. The Somali Army has confiscated all the herds and tents of these nomads. According to diplomatic sources, one of the

officers of the regular forces offensive, Colonel Mahmoud Ali Barre, who belongs to the Marehan ethnic group, like the president, died in March during a fight near Burao.

Furthermore, the Issaks living in Mogadishu are systematically "racketeered" to support the war effort, it was learned from travelers. The son of Jirdeh Hussein, the father-in-law of the former foreign affairs minister, Omar Arteh, was recently arrested and posted bail for \$10,000. Abdi Aden, called "Keys" (the poet), an Issak, considered the most popular star in Somalia, was also arrested, according to a traveler, after the government found disagreeable one of his compositions, "Land Cruiser," sung at an official ceremony by the female singer Saada Ali. "Land Cruiser" said, in substance: We continue to beg for corn, but some people go about in air-conditioned, all-purpose vehicles.

SNM Rebel Congress Held in Complete 'Harmony'

EA2004221290 (Clandestine) Radio of the Somali National Movement in Somali 1600 GMT 20 Apr 90

[Text] Dear listeners: As we have reported, the sixth congress of the Somali National Movement [SNM] opened on 31 March 1990 25 km south of Hargeysa, the capital of the northwest region of our country. This place, which is on the outskirts of Hargeysa, is among the areas completely liberated from the fascist regime of dictator Mohamed Siad Barre. The meeting opened on 31 March 1990, which was also the fifth day of the holy month of Ramadan.

The sixth congress was attended by 314 delegates from units of the SNM fighting divisions, the bases, foreign sections, and administrative organs like the SNM Central Committee, the Executive Committee, Organization Committee, and others. The congress was also attended by 30 observers, besides journalists from renowned media organs worldwide. The sixth congress of the SNM was also attended by invited dignitaries from our brothers of the Somali opposition forces, including General (Mohamed Farah Aiydid), who spoke in the name of the United Somali Congress; Colonel (Ahmad Omar Jays) of the Somali Patriotic Movement; and Major (Yasim Ali Abdallah), known as Small Mouth, who is the defense secretary of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia.

The sixth congress of the SNM was held in an atmosphere of complete understanding and harmony. All the delegates, invited guests, and observers were happy to note the excellent preparations and arrangements made by the committee responsible for convening the congress.

SNM Chairmen Address Congress

EA2204192290 (Clandestine) Radio of the Somali National Movement in Somali 1600 GMT 20 Apr 90

[Text] We now bring you the concluding speech by the former chairman of the Somali National Movement [SNM], fighter Ahmad Mohamed Mahmud Silanyo, who is preceded by the chairman elected on 31 March to conduct the business of this Sixth Congress, fighter Musa Bixi. Dear listeners, here are Musa Bixi's concluding remarks at the session, during which he invited the former SNM chairman to speak:

[Begin recording] [Musa Bixi] Today is an important day in the history of the SNM. We have been able to conduct our Sixth Congress on the outskirts of Hargeysa, in a liberated area. I am most delighted to inform all those here and others that the congress was held in an excellent atmosphere. The congress has been planned for some time. Among the issues we have dealt with is electing the new chairman of the SNM, Abdurramane Ahmad Ali. Since my task is very simple, I now invite the former chairman of the SNM, fighter Ahmad Mohamed Mahmud Silanyo, to address you and invite the new chairman to speak. Thank you.

[Mahmud Silanyo] In the name of God, the most beneficent and most merciful. You have just heard the chairman of the SNM Central Committee, fighter Musa Bixi. As he stated, the SNM Sixth Congress opened on 31 March 1990 and continued for a long time. The delegates debated many issues. This was the first such broad-based congress, and was held inside the country, near the capital of the northwest region, Hargeysa. The congress was also attended by representatives of all the major Somali opposition forces. The meeting was attended by delegates from our foreign missions and sections of the SNM.

The struggle of the Somali people and the struggle of the SNM at large is in an excellent position. The Somali people at large have now decided to wage a joint war against the murderous Mogadishu regime. The fighting against fascist Siad Barre, who has been annihilating the Somali people, is in its final stages. The congress held a long session in order to establish and prepare the Somali people at large for the final assault against the tyrant regime of Mohamed Siad Barre.

It is most unfortunate that the reports broadcast by the BBC last night, yesterday, and the day before yesterday appeared to show that the congress did not take place and that there was friction within the top leadership of the SNM. The BBC said the congress was boycotted and dispersed in disarray. This BBC report is baseless and composed of completely fabricated lies. It is a report concocted by enemies of the Somali people who are on the payroll of the murderer Mohamed Siad Barre.

The congress was held in an atmosphere of democracy, brotherhood, unity, and cooperation, a completely democratic atmosphere. The congress was held in an excellent atmosphere. While the congress was in progress, the fascist regime of Mohamed Siad Barre launched an aggression against some parts of the country. There were reports of towns being captured by the loyalist troops of dictator big mouth [afweyneh, referral to Siad Barre]. This I tell you is also a bunch of fabricated lies. The truth is that during the congress, the SNM fighting forces scored major victories, including the capture of Ceerigaabo, the capital of Sanaag region [northern Somalia]. The regime attempted to launch an attack on the shores of Saylac [near the border with Djibouti], but in this, the regime suffered a great setback.

The congress was held in a liberated area of Somalia. For the first time, all the Somali opposition forces attended a meeting like this inside our country. The enemies of the Somali people cannot swallow the victory of the SNM. The propaganda being waged against the SNM came out clearly when [words indistinct] Haji [member of the BBC Somali section] was interviewed. The fact that enemies of the Somalis wish that the SNM would disintegrate was apparent during this interview. This is just wishful thinking.

The SNM election was held in a completely democratic and legitimate atmosphere. The election was held in broad daylight and was in a just and excellent atmosphere. I, being the former chairman, did not defend my seat. I had earlier decided not to contest it. The election was held in a democratic atmosphere. Abdurrahmane Ahmed Ali has been elected to be the new SNM chairman and Hasan Issa Jama has been elected the new vice chairman. Therefore the propaganda of the enemies of the SNM are just baseless and concocted lies. We have all congratulated the new SNM leadership.

We all congratulate the new leadership. The administration of the various SNM organizations is completely intact. The congress was attended by people like (Ahmad Omar Jays). (Ahmad Omar Jays) and his large delegation representing our brothers fighting in the south, the Somali Patriotic Movement, came here and addressed the congress. The congress was also attended by delegates of the United Somali Congress and the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia, as well as other representatives of the Somali opposition forces. Thank you. I now warmly congratulate and ask to introduce you the new SNM chairman, Abdurrahmane Ahmed Ali. [applause]

[Abdurrahmane Ahmed Ali] In the name of God, the beneficent, the merciful. I would first like to extend a warm hand of friendship and brotherly feelings to my brother, Ahmad Mohamed Mahmud Silanyo, who has led the SNM to great successes that have enabled us to hold our congress today in a liberated area, just on the outskirts of Hargeysa. I also would like to congratulate and praise our former chairman, Ahmad Mohamed Mahmud Silanyo, for steering the affairs of all the

Somali opposition forces, especially the SNM, to greater heights. I pray to God to help us achieve similar success while receiving assistance from the public, the fighters, the youth organizations, and Somali intellectuals inside and outside the country.

This is the sixth congress of the SNM, and we are [words indistinct] elected by the SNM in 1981. [Words indistinct] my role as the new chairman of the organization, I see that a greater responsibility than I can shoulder has been placed upon me. I pray to Almighty God to help me in executing this responsibility. I am sure that I will get the necessary assistance from all sections of the SNM, especially the fighters in the various regions of Somalia. We shall struggle to free the entire Republic of Somalia. Our first task is to map out our political strategy. I have every confidence that the next congress will be held in Mogadishu. [end recording]

Army Commander Addresses Officers in Hargeysa

EA2204215690 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
1850 GMT 20 Apr 90

[Text] The commander of the Somali Democratic Republic Armed Forces, who is also the commander of the Air Defense Force, Brigadier General Siad Daud Sugal, today held a meeting with commanders of various units in the northwest region and all officers of the 26th Division of the Armed Forces at the Hargeysa Officers Mess. At the meeting, Brig. Gen. Siad Daud Sugal stressed the importance of the Armed Forces in assisting victims of war in the northern regions. He said that their assistance should be coupled with love and cooperation. The commander of the Armed Forces, Brig. Gen. Siad Daud Sugal, also stressed the need to safeguard military hardware, adding that this last point should be given particular attention.

The head of the Training and Inspection Bureau at the Ministry of Defense, Brig. Gen. Ismail Kasim Naji, who also spoke at the meeting, emphasized the importance of unity among the people, without which nothing can be attained. He called on the officers and men to work in unity in order to accomplish their assignments with great success.

The commander of the 26th Division of the SDR Armed Forces, Lieutenant Colonel Ibrahim Ali Barre, gave a detailed briefing about events there.

Refugee Agency Chairman on Food Shortage

EA2304203190 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
1700 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] The chairman of the National Refugee Agency, Comrade Abdi Muhammad Tarah, said today that the food aid for refugees in Somalia would run out on 25 April, and that the situation warranted urgent attention.

Briefing reporters at his office, Comrade Tarah said the food shortage was caused when the World Food Program [WFP] failed to meet its pledge to ship food to Somalia

last March. [Words indistinct] the chairman of the National Refugee Agency also said the WFP had reduced its daily ration to refugees from 500 grams per person to between 190 and 200 grams. He said this present ration was not sufficient to feed the affected persons, adding that his agency was very concerned about this situation. Finally, the chairman of the National Refugee Agency called on countries and donor agencies who provide food aid to refugees in camps in Somalia to pay particular attention to this alarming situation.

Uganda

Museveni Leaves for Burundi Kagera Basin Summit

EA2304095490 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 22 Apr

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni has left for Bujumbura, Burundi, to attend the extraordinary summit of the Kagera Basin Organization.

Border Talks Held With Zairian Official

EA2204211390 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 21 Apr 90

[Text] The leader of Zaire's ruling Popular Movement of the Revolution in (Tuwi) subregion, Mr. Makwe Lisasikan, and the district administrator, Nebbi, Mr. Ngoma Ngime, have met to discuss matters of mutual interest between administrative units on the common border. The two sides discussed, among other things, the problem of Ugandan criminals in Zaire, trade on the common border, and Ugandan vehicles stolen and taken to Zaire.

The meeting also agreed to encourage cultural exchanges between the two [words indistinct] and Nebbi District. These include exchange of music clubs, sports activities, cultural clubs, and invitations to attend national celebrations so as to encourage good-neighborliness and brotherhood.

Ministers Meet With Yugoslav Vice President

EA2204221690 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 21 Apr 90

[Excerpt] The Yugoslav Vice President Dr. Borisav Jovic, now on a two-day friendly visit to Uganda, has begun talks with Uganda Government ministers to review bilateral cooperation between the two countries. The Ugandan side at today's meeting was led by the first

deputy prime minister, Mr. Eliya Kategaya. The discussions centered on (?joint) economic activities between Uganda and Yugoslavia and to seek avenues for future cooperation. [passage omitted]

Law Society Reports Human Rights 'Violations'

AB2004095490 Paris AFP in English 2344 GMT
19 Apr 90

[Text] Kampala, April 19 (AFP)—The Ugandan Government has come under attack from the Uganda Law Society over human rights violation and for using military means to resolve political conflicts in the country's north and northeastern regions.

In an 11-page statement signed by its secretary general Remmy Kasule and released to the press on Wednesday, the Law Society accused President Yoweri Museveni's government of gross human rights violations and using military means to resolve political conflicts in the north and northeast of the country.

Since coming to power four years ago, President Museveni's National Resistance Army (NRA) troops have been fighting running battles in the two regions against various guerrilla groups opposed to his government.

The statement recalled the suffocation of 69 youths in disused train wagons last year and called on the government to publicise action it has since taken against those responsible, so as to remove any suspicion of a cover up.

The society's statement also called for compensation to the bereaved families of suffocated youths.

The lawyers also criticised official privileges granted to ministers and top officials, a reference to the current monthly housing allowance of 500,000 Ugandan shillings (about 1,320 dollars at official exchange rate) for ministers living in their own houses.

The society said ministers and other top government officials should live according to the hard economical realities prevailing in the country in order to reduce the gap between the rulers and the ruled.

This is the first time the society, which is Uganda's most respected professional association, has taken the government of President Museveni to task at a time when the legitimacy of his government that came to power in January 1986 after a five-year guerrilla war is being questioned.

Minister Viljoen Comments on Negotiations

MB2104000090 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 20 Apr 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] In less than two weeks, on 2 May, the ANC [African National Congress] and representatives of the South African Government will get down to preliminary talks. The ANC has some immediate demands, including the release of political prisoners and the lifting of the state of emergency before full-scale talks take place on the country's political future. Well, President de Klerk has already been laying out some of the government's positions. He concedes a form of one-person, one-vote but not on the common roll, and has turned down an idea of majority rule. What he talks about is power-sharing.

Well, South Africa's Minister of Constitutional Affairs Gerrit Viljoen is in London today, and Julian Marshall asked him what they had in mind by power-sharing:

[Begin recording] [Viljoen] The South African Government is of the opinion that provision should be made for protection of political rights of minorities. Minorities will have to be defined in an acceptable way, and that obviously would have to be on a nonracial basis, (preferably) from the present racially based definition of groups.

[Marshall] But how do you, for instance, protect white minority rights if you don't describe whites as whites?

[Viljoen] The definition of minorities would have to be different from the present racial definition; for instance, a definition by cultural or language orientation or even ethnic orientation, but certainly not racial definition.

[Marshall] Doesn't it actually then boil down to the same thing. I mean if you are talking about people for whom Afrikaans is the first language or people for whom English is the first language?

[Viljoen] The people for whom Afrikaans and English is the first language are not confined to white people only. So, such definition would be open for those people who wish to associate themselves with such a minority definition. It is also a basic point of the government to ensure freedom of association in the membership of minority groups.

[Marshall] Now, whatever your motives, Minister, in trying to project some form of protection for minority groups within South Africa, you are inevitably going to be accused of simply wanting to entrench white privilege at the end of the day.

[Viljoen] Well, whatever arrangement results from negotiations would have to be acceptable to the major parties to the negotiation. And an acceptable agreement, an acceptable new constitution would certainly not entrench racial domination of one group or the other.

That would simply not be accepted. On the other hand, the main goal, I would say, of this operation is to ensure that the major minorities of South Africa retain a meaningful part in the running of the country, without thereby obviating the necessity of ensuring that the majority retains its status and that obviously majority agreement would have to be needed for any decision taken by either the legislature or the executive.

[Marshall] Up until now, Minister, the impression has been given that what is happening in South Africa is a series of bilateral negotiations between the government and the ANC. Now, at what point, if at all, will the agreement be bringing representatives of other stands of black opinion into the negotiating process?

[Viljoen] I think one must emphasize that both Mr. Mandela and President de Klerk have made it clear that they do not consider the stage of negotiations as such—in other words, the actual negotiating of a new constitution—to have arrived yet. The talks taking place presently are between parties who have identified obstacles on the way to the commencement of negotiations. Once negotiations start, it shouldn't be a one-against-one situation. There is no question of accepting only the ANC as a valid spokesman representing opinion in South Africa. Our conviction is that provisions should be made for representatives of all political organizations which have a clearly identifiable substantial support base to participate, whether they are part of the present governmental system or not, which would mean that, obviously, provision will have to be made also in consultation and in negotiation with them that the ANC and other left-wing parties are included. [sentence as heard]

[Marshall] So, when full-scale negotiations get under way you would imagine a roundtable conference at which there are a great deal of black leaders.

[Viljoen] Yes, it is correct. It would certainly be a conference comprising a very wide spectrum of opinions and all parts and all sectors of the population.

[Marshall] Would the government accord equal worth to the opinions of all those black leaders or would you tend to look at the ANC as being, for instance, the most representative group?

[Viljoen] The view that President de Klerk has taken also in his recent parliamentary debate is that we would like to achieve maximum support for any new constitution within all the major sectors of the population.

[Marshall] And how do you regard in that context somebody like Chief Gatsha Buthelezi? Do you look upon him as being simply a black leader or do you look upon him as being the leader of a particular ethnic grouping?

[Viljoen] I think the position of Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi is one of the strongest and best proven in the whole South African political constellation. He has the support of his organization, Inkatha, which comprises

many more than just Zulu members, although it is certainly predominantly a Zulu organization. He has gone through the movements of the political process of having his party elected to the majority party in the self-governing territory of kwaZulu. He has more than 1.7 thousand [figure as heard] fully subscribed members according to his claims, and the way in which he succeeded in organizing public meetings and public mobilizations of his party throughout the country has all along been quite impressive. So, I view Dr. Buthelezi as not only a regional leader but also a national leader of considerable proven stature.

[Marshall] You make it sound, Minister, as if he is the person you should be speaking to rather than Mr. Mandela.

[Marshall] No, I think Mr. Mandela is also not only a person who holds a very considerable influence within the ANC, but in his own right he is a very impressive person and impressive leader. [end recording]

Discusses Natal Violence

MB2004175490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1733 GMT 20 Apr 90

[Text] London April 20 SAPA—South African Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok had set up a direct line of communication to ANC [African National Congress] Deputy President Nelson Mandela to deal with specific occurrences in the continuing Natal unrest, the minister of constitutional development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, disclosed in London on Friday [20 April].

He was briefing an invited audience at the South African embassy on his government's preparations for negotiations on a new constitution, after earlier meeting British Premier Margaret Thatcher at 10 Downing Street.

As head of the South African Police, Mr Vlok has in recent weeks been singled out for responsibility by the ANC and affiliated organisations in Natal in allegations security forces are siding with and even assisting the Inkatha movement in bloody conflicts.

Mr Vlok's resignation has been demanded.

Dr Viljoen gave no further details of the Vlok-Mandela hotline, but emphasised in response to questions that the government was extremely concerned at the Natal situation, which included Mr Vlok's efforts to establish direct interaction among opposing leaders at local level.

President F.W. de Klerk had recently met a variety of leaders from the province, including a clerical delegation; had listened closely to their suggestions, and further initiatives could be expected soon.

The Natal violence was filled with complexity, emotionalism and bitterness, had historical and socio-economic roots, and had "almost become a lifestyle".

A solution was definitely "not a one man job", but the objective was to bring about a common front of concern and desire for peace among the leaders of all communities and organisations involved in the violence.

This would be difficult to achieve but was possible if the leaders concerned were prepared to sacrifice their positions in favour of presenting the common front of concern.

On allegations of police siding with Inkatha against the ANC/United Democratic Front, Dr Viljoen said security forces were often in very difficult situations.

In one situation, for example, they might be accused of siding with Inkatha when intervening in a conflict situation where ANC/UDF [United Democratic Front] supporters were the aggressors.

In another situation, possibly nearby and within a short while, when security forces intervened against aggressors who were Inkatha supporters, they were accused of supporting the ANC/UDF side.

On the propaganda war between the two sides, Dr Viljoen said that, compared to some of the inflammatory ANC/UDF pamphlets and broadcasts over Radio Freedom, Inkatha's responses were "like Sunday school texts".

Referring to the Sebokeng shootings and other similar situations recently, where police had opened fire on demonstrators, Dr Viljoen said it was easy to criticise their actions.

The kind of situations security forces sometimes found themselves in, such as stonings, petrol bombings and in one case even, four policemen being killed by rifle fire, did not always make it easy for the men on the ground to make rational decisions easy.

These situations drew attention to the need for more policemen and better training to deal with such specific instances.

At the same time however, South Africa was one of the most under-policed countries in the world, if the ratio of policemen to the population was taken into account.

"We need more policemen to address common criminality."

"So often police come into a situation which is already overheated, whereas preventive action should have been taken earlier."

De Klerk Orders Investigation of Document

MB2004110090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1041 GMT 20 Apr 90

[Text] Parliament April 20 SAPA—The state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, said on Friday [20 April] he had appointed an internal investigatory council inside the National Intelligence Service (NIS) to investigate any

possible security leak concerning alleged ANC [African National Congress] plans to assassinate right-wing leaders and others.

Speaking during debate on his vote, he said it had to be asked with what game the CP [Conservative Party] was busy.

The document which had been released to the press differed from the original, which meant that the document had been tampered with. Furthermore, two versions of how it came into the party's possession had been given. One to parliament and the other to the police.

Who had been responsible for the changes to the document? Had they been made by the Conservative Party, or by the person who had supplied the document?

If it was the CP, they had acted dishonestly and misleadingly.

If, on the other hand, the report had in some way been changed before it had been handed to the CP, the party's source, whose good faith they had accepted without question, was busy misleading them on purpose.

If this was the case, it confirmed the danger of unevaluated information—received in an improper way—being used naively. They should have no further need to protect the name of the person who had supplied the document and should supply it to him so he could have it investigated. No person should supply disinformation to a lawful political party in this country, Mr de Klerk said.

President de Klerk said the SAP [South African Police] had been told that the report had been received through the post, that the envelope had been destroyed and that so many copies had been made so that it was impossible to identify the original document. In the debate in parliament, however, the leader of the CP, Dr Andries Treurnicht, had said a member of the NIS had made the report available to the CP.

This was a direct contradiction.

If it had come through the post, Dr Treurnicht was telling an untruth.

If it had been received as Dr Treurnicht had explained—which he (Mr de Klerk) would like to believe—then someone had tried to mislead the SAP.

These facts gave rise to serious questions—who was busy playing a game?

Dr Treurnicht had mentioned the possibility that it could have been disinformation.

Mr de Klerk said if this was the case, the CP had no reason to protect the identity of the person who had made the report available.

"I wish to invite the honourable leader to give me the name of the person. I will then order a full inquiry into the possibility that it was disinformation."

If, on the other hand, the CP did not want to make the person's name known, this indicated a second possibility: that his identity was being protected because he was a source of the CP, who gave them secret information in an illegal way.

In this case, the CP was apparently involved in a crime.

"Against this background, I wish to call on the honourable leader of the CP to give his cooperation, so that the truth can be ascertained."

Mr de Klerk said it was far-fetched of Dr Treurnicht to create the impression that a police inquiry had political ulterior motives.

The state president said later, in reply to the debate, that the Conservative Party's chief spokesman on justice, Mr. Moolman Mentz, had not said anything about the document.

"He is a learned advocate and, although he had plenty of time, did not say a single word about it. This is further condemnation of where his party stands on the matter. He could at least have taken a basic standpoint in five or six sentences."

More on Party Document

MB2004192690 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 20 Apr 90

[Text] The state president has appointed an internal commission of inquiry into the National Intelligence Service to investigate the leaking of confidential information. Mr. F.W. de Klerk announced this today in Parliament during the debate on his budget. The appointment of the commission of inquiry follows the Conservative Party's [CP] exposure of a secret document in which the African National Congress [ANC] allegedly planned to launch attacks on right-wing leaders. This report from our political correspondent, Clarence Keyter:

[Begin video recording] [Keyter] The state president participated twice today in the debate on his budget. Mr. de Klerk began with a detailed exposition of the much-discussed secret document in which the ANC supposedly planned attacks on right-wing leaders. The document was revealed to the media by CP leader Dr. Treurnicht. The state president said the original document had been tampered with, for the one released by the CP had differed from the original. Mr. de Klerk said there are also discrepancies concerning the way in which the CP had obtained possession of the document.

[De Klerk] Against this background I wish to call upon the honorable leader of the CP to give his cooperation so that the truth can be determined. Sir, we are dealing here with either a crime or with serious irregularities. I

can scarcely imagine, Mr. Speaker, that the honorable leader will withhold his cooperation.

[Keyter] Dr. Zach de Beer, parliamentary leader of the Democratic Party, welcomed yesterday's announcement of a judicial commission of inquiry into the shooting incidents at Sebokeng. Dr. de Beer said the state president had, however, created the impression during the announcement that he owed the country an explanation for the appointment of the commission of investigation.

[De Beer, in English] Sir, the honorable state president need not and should not ever be hesitant about doing what is in the interests of the people of South Africa, even if it may be unpopular with a section of the white voters. I draw attention to this because all of us who have spent decades in white politics have to change our mind-sets at the present time. We have naturally tended to think in terms of what the white voters want, but now that we are all agreed, except only the CP, that everyone is going to have a vote, a good politician must set his mind on the welfare and the wishes of all the people, and I hope we shall all do so.

[Keyter] In his speech during the debate, Reverend Allan Hendrickse, chairman of the Ministers Council in the House of Representatives, referred to the misconception, especially among the youth, regarding the meaning of freedom.

[Hendrickse] And what people, especially some of our younger people, will have to learn, sir, is that freedom does not mean the right to do whatever you want to do. [changes to English] Our younger people will have to realize that freedom is not license, that freedom has its limitations, and that those limitations will be prescribed not in terms of race or otherwise but prescribed in terms of the philosophy of freedom.

[Keyter] Mr. Moolman Mentz, CP spokesman on law and order, in reaction to the state president's request that the CP should provide answers concerning the secret document, said that the party would in due course respond to the request. Mr. Mentz accused the state president of elevating the ANC and Mr. Mandela to the level of untouchables.

[Mentz] Seldom, sir, has such a golden opportunity for giving the ANC-Communist Party alliance a deathblow been wasted as it has been in the recent past. The National Party and the honorable state president, sir, have been blinded by their obsession with negotiation and their commitment to power sharing and integration until they are now unable to observe international tendencies, to interpret them correctly, and to employ them in South Africa's interests.

[Keyter] In his reply to the week-long debate, the state president, in a wide-ranging speech, addressed several issues. Mr. de Klerk said special attention was being given to the situation in Natal. He said there would be no progress in the developmental challenges in the country if violence did not cease. Mr. de Klerk added that the

misuse of intimidation for political purposes was one of the most important causes of black-on-black violence.

[De Klerk, in English] With intimidation, from whichever source it comes, we cannot make progress toward constitutional development in a peaceful atmosphere. And constitutional development through the swing of a panga [hatchet] cannot be attained. Therefore, top priority—and I call on all responsible leaders—is that each and every one should use his influence and his disciplinary power to ensure that violence comes to an end.

[Keyter] He also agreed with Rev. Hendrickse over the misuse of freedom and rights by some people. The state president said there will be a place for all around the negotiation table. He also emphasized that constitutional negotiation did not signify surrender.

[De Klerk] No, sir, the path of gossip and criticism will not determine the future of this country. Rather, it will be the road of looking forward and the road of taking hands and the road of cooperation—that is where the future of this country will be decided.

[Keyter] Mr. de Klerk said the CP is misusing voters' ignorance through simplistic arguments about a white homeland. He also said the CP is trying to hijack the leadership of the Afrikaner nation.

[De Klerk] Sir, they will not succeed. They will not succeed because the majority of Afrikaners are strongly opposed to the direction and ideas of the CP. Sir, every Afrikaner is facing a choice. How does he want to ensure his continued existence? In isolation, with the rest of the population against him, or by holding on to domination over others? Sir, then they will follow the CP's leadership. Or, do they want to do it through cooperation with other South Africans, in harmony and with justice? Then they will follow the National Party or other parties of their choice. The CP road is the road of destruction for the Afrikaner.

Our road is the road of proud survival of the Afrikaner in good-neighborliness and friendship and harmony with all other nations and population groups in this country. The Afrikaner has always believed he has a calling, but there were always leaders who interpreted this calling differently. And sir [interjections from the floor] yes, there were traitors. I know you also accuse me of treason. Treason is when you are unfaithful to your people. And I say that someone who offers a policy to his people which he knows cannot work is being unfaithful to his people. [end recording]

Mandela: Talks With Transkei Government Fruitful
MB2304134090 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1200 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] Talks between an ANC [African National Congress] delegation and the Transkei government have ended in Umtata. Peter Afteheider has the details.

[Afteheider] The talks, which were held in the official State Guest House, lasted just under an hour and ANC Deputy President Nelson Mandela described them as fruitful afterwards. A number of issues, including the security situation inside the territory, were discussed.

From there, the ANC delegation rushed to the parliament building to meet with Transkeian tribal chiefs. The ANC leader was given the seat normally reserved for the head of state, while a large crowd gathered outside, hoping to catch a glimpse of the man whom most recognized as their leader. He is to address students at the University of Transkei later this afternoon. [end recording]

Urges Transkei Chiefs To Support ANC

*MB2304115490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1138 GMT 23 Apr 90*

[Text] Umtata Apr 23 SAPA—ANC Deputy-President Mr Nelson Mandela called on the chiefs and paramount chiefs in the Transkei on Monday [23 April] to support the ANC because they had always been part of the liberation struggle.

Addressing them at a meeting called by the ANC in Umtata, he said there had been a misunderstanding in the past that chiefs were not welcome in the ANC. This impression had been created by the youth during the years when the ANC had been banned.

Not only had they believed that the chiefs were not part of the ANC, but in some cases had seen them as collaborators with the system. The liberation struggle should go hand-in-hand with traditional beliefs.

"We cannot be united if we reject any group."

Earlier today Mr Mandela met Transkei officials at the presidential palace here. After the meeting, he and the chairman of the Transkei Military Council, Major-General Bantu Holomisa, described the talks as fruitful.

Says ANC Stopped Buthelezi Talks

*MB2304113690 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1122 GMT 23 Apr 90*

[Text] Umtata April 23 SAPA—ANC supporters prevented Mr Nelson Mandela from meeting Inkatha president, Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi, on his recent visit to Natal's troubled townships.

Mr Mandela, deputy president of the ANC, told a gathering of chiefs and paramount chiefs in the Bhunga Building in Umtata on Monday that he had tried to solve the conflict in Natal but the fighting had continued.

He had called on people to stop fighting and had been willing to meet Dr Buthelezi. He had even been willing to accompany Dr. Buthelezi to some of the worst hit areas to make a call for peace.

"But when I told my people about this, they nearly throttled me."

They had told Mr Mandela that they do not want him to be seen with the man who headed the organisation they alleged was killing them. Within days of his visit to Natal two ANC supporters had been killed. The ANC alleged that Inkatha, working in conjunction with "the police" were responsible for the deaths.

However, he was still willing to work for peace in the region, Mr Mandela said.

ANC Begins Talks in Lusaka on Return of Exiles

*MB2104130490 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1200 GMT 21 Apr 90*

[Text] Forty South African religious leaders have begun a two-day meeting with ANC [African National Congress] officials in Lusaka to discuss the return of South African exiles.

The head of the ANC's religious affairs, John Namola, says long term exiles are expected to experience problems in finding homes and jobs when they return home.

About 20,000 South Africans are estimated to be living in exile worldwide. Thousands have been abroad for as long as 25 years. Most ANC exiles are expected to return in time for the organization's national convention scheduled for December in Bloemfontein.

Spokesman Comments on Torture

*MB2104095990 London BBC World Service
in English 1830 GMT 20 Apr 90*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The ANC of South Africa is probably still reflecting on the admission by its leader, Nelson Mandela, that ANC members have been involved in the use of torture.

He said that it had happened in the past when maltreatment had been meted out to people suspected of being South African agents or dissidents, such as those involved in a mutiny in Angola in 1984. But, Mr. Mandela claimed that torture culprits were dealt with by the organization.

Steve Tshwete, a member of the ANC's National Executive Committee, has just been in Maputo, and Dan Moiane asked him about the torture admission and how, in fact, offenders were dealt with:

[Begin recording] [Tshwete] Well, in the first place, torture is not practised in the movement, and secondly, whenever such has been discovered to have been done by anyone of our people who are handling agents who are infiltrating our movement, the movement does not hesitate to remove those people from the positions that they were occupying at the time of the committing of such excesses.

[Moiane] Are they given other positions in the movement?

[Tshwete] They are removed and deployed elsewhere where they are nowhere near places where we are keeping our people who have been committing such crimes as spying for the regime within our ranks, for instance.

[Moiane] But, has that in itself solved the problem or, I mean, this only happened after the 1984 problem in the Angola following the mutiny, or have you had any other problems with malpractices or ill-treatment of people during interrogation by the ANC?

[Tshwete] As I have said, I mean, it's not a practice at all, and all the members, you know, of the movement belonging to the particular organ of the movement that is handling cases of this nature know perfectly well that if they indulge in any excesses, you know, as mentioned then the movement does not hesitate to deal with them quite appropriately, removing them altogether from where they will [words indistinct]. I think that's where we stand in the matter.

[Moiane] What type of excesses are you talking about?

[Tshwete] For instance, physical assault, clapping, and such like things, but not torture in the sense that one knows it from the ranks of the regime in South Africa.

[Moiane] Has anybody in the ANC or who has been handled by the ANC in the past few years, for instance, died at the hands of the ANC as a result of what you call excesses, like physical assault?

[Tshwete] I don't remember anybody personally, I mean, dying as a result of torture in the hands of the ANC. I don't remember at all any such person dying.

[Moiane] Could you give us an idea of, I mean, how long do you think the ANC must continue to detain people whom it suspects to be spies or agents?

[Tshwete] Well, we are going to continue, I mean, dealing with spies and agents of the regime as long as the struggle continues because there is no way, I mean, in which the African National Congress is going to [words indistinct] a situation where it is being [words indistinct] you know, with enemy agents whose expressed purpose is to kill the leadership of the movement and the cadre-ship of the movement itself. I mean, if we encounter such a situation, we are going to act exactly the same way that other liberation movements act throughout the world, exactly the same way that even the nationalist party's government itself acts when it catches anybody who is a spy, you know, within its own ranks. It takes appropriate action against anybody who is infiltrating its security forces, so that the arrest of enemy agents within the movement is not a particularity of the ANC.

It is a standard practice throughout the world. Nobody and no government, no organization allows itself to be

infiltrated by enemy agents. No serious organization [words indistinct] a liberation movement like the African National Congress.

We can't allow a situation where we are going to be infiltrated at ease. [end recording]

Venda Appoints Nine Unity Council Members

*MB2004174490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1635 GMT 20 Apr 90*

[Text] Thohoyandou April 20 SAPA—The first nine members of Venda's National Council of Unity were announced on Friday [20 April] in Thohoyandou, the nominally-independent territory's department of information and broadcasting reported.

They will be appointed in the capacity of ministers, assuming their duties from May 1 this year, the department said in a press statement.

Eventually the Venda cabinet will comprise between 14 and 16 ministers.

The announcement of specific portfolios, including the remainder of the appointees, will be named "in the shortest possible time", according to the department.

The following were appointed to the National Council of Unity on Friday: Khosi F.P. Kutama; Gota G.M. Ligege, 58; Maj-Gen T.G. Ramabulana, 49; Gota T.N. Makumbane, 30; Maj M.G. Ramaremsa, 38; Mr S. Makhuvha, 60; Mr J.G. Ligege, 64; Maj Samuel Landela, 61; and Mr M. J. Mandiwana.

The appointees will occupy the ministerial houses of the previous Venda administration.

Vlok To Make Announcement on Police Pay 24 Apr

*MB2304135190 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1252 GMT 23 Apr 90*

[Text] Parliament April 23 SAPA—An announcement would be made tomorrow on police pay packets, the minister of law and order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said on Monday [23 April].

Opening debate on the police budget vote, he said the announcement on pay was the "one everyone has been waiting for".

He knew people would be disappointed that he could not make an announcement on it today.

However certain proposals had been considered and a decision had been made. Some rounding off remained to be done.

"I will be in a position tomorrow to make an announcement in this regard. I ask all concerned to be patient a bit longer."

Comments on Violence

*MB2304140990 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1344 GMT 23 Apr 90*

[Text] Parliament, April 23, SAPA—While he was not prepared to allow policemen to act outside the law, he would under no circumstances allow innocent policemen to be thrown to the wolves either, the minister of law and order, Mr. Adriaan Vlok, said on Monday [23 April].

Introducing debate on his department's budget vote, he said the police were entitled to a fair judgement of their conduct.

Those who criticised the actions of members of the force should bring their proofs.

"It is a principle of the law that he makes the claims must provide the proof." [sentence as received]

The police were not afraid of the truth about the Sebokeng shootings, and welcomed the inquiry set up under the chairmanship of a highly respected Supreme Court Judge.

With regard to police action at Robertson on April 11, a senior investigating officer with the rank of colonel had completed a case dossier which had been submitted to the attorney general.

Further action would follow when his decision had been made known.

With regard to deaths at Viljoenskroon, all was being done to get a dossier into the hands of the attorney-general as soon as possible.

Although he did not want to prejudge the outcome, he wanted to say that from the night of April 18, the night before the incident, there had been a riotous group of people in the township.

These people had committed acts of violence, including stonethrowing.

He regretted that people had died, but it was not the police that had started the unrest.

"I warn radicals that the police will not allow lawlessness in this country," he said. "We will not hesitate to use force if lives and property are threatened."

He did not intend to sacrifice the police to the onslaught of the radicals. If they acted within the law, the government would stand by them.

It was shortsighted of radicals to believe they could play with fire and not be burned by it.

People should move back from the slope of violence. The time for excuses had vanished. This placed a great responsibility on all leaders in SA [South Africa], on all who have influence over people. "If ever there was a time for cool and calm action, it is now. Reason must triumph over wild emotion."

No child would honour the memory of today's leaders if they destroyed the country and its future.

The media bore an extra-heavy responsibility.

They should carry reports and state the facts, but they should do so in a way that would help to lower the temperature of violence, not make it burn more fiercely.

Bophuthatswana Foreign Minister Dies 20 Apr

*MB2104084090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0832 GMT 21 Apr 90*

[Excerpt] Mmabatho April 21 SAPA—Bophuthatswana's minister of foreign affairs and information, Mr Solomon Lawrence Lesoene Rathebe, 61, died on Friday [20 Apr] following injuries received in a car accident two weeks ago, the government news agency BOPANA reported on Saturday [21 April]. [passage omitted]

21 Apr Press Review on Current Problems, Issues

MB2104112090

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Discuss White Violence Openly—"In the highly charged atmosphere that is developing as the government moves towards negotiation with the ANC [African National Congress] (and other organisations) of a new dispensation in which a black government is possible, the build-up of right-wing anger is becoming more pronounced—and dangerous," warns a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 20 April. Although "one might easily be tempted to dismiss" extreme right wing members as "louts and braggarts who talk big but do nothing," the "arms snatch from the South African Air Force headquarters in Pretoria, allegedly with the connivance of national servicemen, is worrying, not because of the amount of arms seized—certainly not enough to arm any significant force—but because it was allegedly an 'inside job'." The arms theft "is a warning that the threat by extremists cannot be taken lightly." "In this emotional atmosphere, nobody is telling the men who believe they can determine the future through the barrel of the gun that there is no hope whatsoever of keeping the blacks from achieving equality with the whites, no hope of keeping the country 'white', no hope of keeping the country under white control. It is as if the possibility of white violence has to be kept hidden, in case people take fright. But it is something that should be discussed openly, because of the potential for creating another Lebanon if people do not want to come to their senses. It is another reason why the African National Congress should abandon its 'armed struggle' and put an end to the violence racking the townships." "Only if all violence ends can the situation be defused and the danger of a race conflict averted. It is also true that there can be no peace if there is a new dispensation that is unacceptable to the majority

of whites, as well as blacks. South Africa needs peace and stability, now when a new dispensation is about to be negotiated, and afterwards when it is in force. The alternative could be too ghastly to contemplate."

CAPE TIMES

National Intelligence Bound to Nonpartisan Service—A page 6 editorial in Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 19 April reads: "President de Klerk has done well to order an investigation into the leaking of a classified security document which Dr Treurnicht now tells us was given to the Conservative Party by an official of the National Intelligence Service. The loyalty and discipline of the intelligence community have to be beyond reproach. Any elements who are found to owe primary allegiance to ideologies or political movements will need to be weeded out. At a time when there is much inflammatory talk on the right flank of the spectrum and when rightwingers are suspected of raiding SADF [South African Defense Force] installations to procure arms and ammunition, President de Klerk cannot afford to hesitate. Any tendency towards armed rebellion on the right needs to be nipped in the bud. If the National Intelligence Service needs to be beyond reproach, so too must the security police and military intelligence match up to the highest standards of non-partisan service—and be fully under the control of the civil power. If there are doubts on this score let them be quickly resolved."

TRANSVALER

De Klerk's 'Misconceptions' Address 'Necessary'—
"Three important matters form the core of the state

president's address during his budget debate," identifies a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 19 April. "It was a signed statement of intent on the goals of the new South Africa. He pinpointed misconceptions, clearly gave his views on them, and called the ANC to order over its pathetic actions in the run-up to negotiations. All this was necessary and will help a great deal to dispel questions and fears among whites and to place in perspective particular ideas ANC leaders are trying to blow up, as well as the misconceptions being bandied about by the CP and other right wing groups."

BEELD

NP Wants To Become 'National'—"President de Klerk's announcement that adequate social grounds exist for forming alliances and that the National Party [NP] will actively promote and participate in such a process has given a brand new meaning to South African politics," says a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 20 April. "This, by the party that has dominated politics in this country for the past four decades, is proof that it is finally moving away from looking after the interests of one particular group and that it really wants to become national by joining with other parties with similar ideals." "The way in which the NP and the Democratic Party in Johannesburg and Randburg cooperate is a practical example." "The NP shows through its intent to form alliances that it is at last moving away from the confrontational style of the Westminster model, found unsuitable to our need."

Angola

UNITA Commentary Praises USSR, U.S. Roles

MB2304194090 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 1900 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Commentary: "What the United States and the Soviet Union Should Do To Solve the Angolan Problem"]

[Text] The Angolan and the international community as a whole strongly welcomed the decision of the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, for having participated actively in the search for a peaceful settlement of the Angolan conflict.

This was a great political and diplomatic achievement which should be encouraged in order to rapidly bring an end to the war in Angola.

With effect, during the Namibian independence celebrations, American Secretary of State James Baker III and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze had a tete-a-tete meeting and decided to influence Angolan events towards a peaceful political settlement, instead of a military solution.

Taking into account the present and determinant Soviet influence both at political and military levels on the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] regime and Cuba, we can say that this new stance is a great victory for genuine peace and national reconciliation.

What the Angolan people and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] militants are waiting for is the immediate practical side of this happy political position. Only with the involvement of the United States and the Soviet Union, even in the quality of active observers, can a quick, genuine and just solution for the Angolan conflict be hoped for.

Thus was how the delicate and complex Namibian problem saw the way out after the involvement of the two superpowers.

We believe that for the specific Angolan problem, which has founder President of Zaire Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko as mediator, the presence of the two superpowers at the conference table will serve as a catalyst and moderation factor in finding the solution to the conflict.

It is natural for the good advice aiming at creating a climate of mutual confidence, seriousness in discussion and in-depth political vision of the Angolan problem to find in the end a favorable ground for the two warring parties, UNITA and the MPLA.

It is the interest of the suffering Angolan people in search of freedom, multiparty democracy, free election of their leaders for responsible and honorable governing, that the ideal and viable way to quickly bring peace to Angola is the involvement at the conference table of the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union. There is need to view the Angolan problem with sincerity,

responsibility and objectivity. UNITA is ready for negotiations leading to peace, and we hope the Angolan people will finally find tranquillity, prosperity and social justice.

Officials Discuss Assistance From Sweden

MB2404060090 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] Alves Primo, Angola's deputy minister of foreign affairs for cooperation, this afternoon held a meeting with a Swedish delegation headed by Mr. (Ouger), vice president of the Swedish International Development Authority, SIDA. The meeting discussed the import support program as part of a bilateral accord, projects, and the establishment of various bilateral projects within the framework of the ongoing Economic and Financial Reorganization [SEF] program. The Angolan official stressed the importance that the Angolan people attribute to cooperation with the Kingdom of Sweden, particularly in view of peace prospects.

[Begin Primo recording] The Kingdom of Sweden and its government have expressed their principled stand on the war of aggression against us through the valuable contribution they have given to the People's Republic of Angola in assisting in the rehabilitation of infrastructures destroyed by enemy action and in minimizing the effects of that destruction on displaced persons. We have become accustomed to such a stand, in view of the traditional support Sweden gave to the Angolan people during the struggle of national liberation. Further proof of such a stand is Sweden's firm commitment both to Angola's socioeconomic development and to making a material contribution to minimize the suffering of our people.

We established our first general cooperation accord in 1977. Although we wanted the accord to be geared toward implementing socioeconomic development projects and programs, a number of factors have prevented the fulfillment of key aspects of the so-called development aid.

Thanks to the commitment of the sides involved, our relations subsequently improved significantly through the direct support for development projects in the fisheries and health sectors. There has been an increase in assistance to imports, transportation and communications, energy, and industry.

The accord on the import support program will expire on 31 July 1990. We intend to review it in order to achieve a significant increase in financial assistance, to cope with growing needs and to increase cooperation between our two countries.

We also hope that such support will primarily finance specific projects within the framework of Angola's economic recovery. Accordingly, we would like to ask that the following projects should be covered: rehabilitation of trucks and buses, rehabilitation of Luanda's electrical network, and control of Luanda's (?electrical) network. Support for these projects could be linked to other areas

of bilateral cooperation, namely the emergency fund for the environment. Thus, once financial means have been secured, projects such as the maintenance of gas turbines in Huambo and Malongo, and the acquisition of raw materials for the national industry could be carried out.

Meanwhile, it would be worthwhile to lay the foundations for specific projects in other areas of the country. This would permit an early start under peaceful conditions in the People's Republic of Angola, which we hope to establish as soon as possible.

Mr. Vice President, your visit to our country deals mainly with aspects referred to above, which are in line with the measures adopted by SEF program. You will have the opportunity to assess the situation when relevant government officials brief you on various issues. [end recording]

In reply, SIDA's vice president expressed his country's desire to strengthen cooperation relations with Angola.

[Begin (Ouger) recording] The Angolan people are tired of war. Sweden (?wishes) to make its contribution to the efforts the Angolan people have made to cope with this difficult situation.

Mr. Minister, the goal of our visit is to exchange views on the SEF program, notably assistance to the import support program within the framework of Swedish-Angolan cooperation, and on Sweden's support for establishing a team of experts who will give their advice on the country's macroeconomics. So, our goals include an assessment of the import program, and the exchange of views on the possibility of establishing a team of experts.

Mr. Minister, as you are aware, the Swedish side raised an issue related to the import support program during the talks our two governments held in December 1988. We said then that in view of the overvaluation of the Angolan currency, such a support could not continue at the same level unless progress was made in line with the SEF program—namely, the devaluation of the currency. In fact, there has been no such progress since 1988. There have been talks, but in our opinion the process has not been initiated.

Meanwhile, an assessment of that program was made by a consultant early this year and his report has already been presented to the Angolan Government. So, we are here to exchange views on the recommendations made in the report and to draw some conclusions. We would like to discuss this issue during our meetings with you. [end recording]

The meeting was attended by officials of the Angolan ministries of planning and finance, the National Bank of Angola, and the SEF secretariat. The SIDA delegation arrived in Luanda this morning on a three-day visit to our country.

Trade Minister, Delegation Depart for FRG

*MB2104195690 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 21 Apr 90*

[Text] An Angolan delegation led by Dumilde das Chagas Rangel, minister of trade and industry, left the country yesterday for the FRG to attend an economic seminar. The seminar will bring together various FRG institutions which will try to find the best ways of assisting Angola in its economic development. The three-day meeting will be held under the theme: Angola—Economic Rebirth.

Defense Minister Addresses Medical Workshop

*MB2104094690 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 20 Apr 90*

[Text] Colonel General Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, Angola's defense minister, said in Luanda today that scientific work should be viewed as an important task to guarantee medical assistance to troops both at war and at peace. Col. Gen. Pedale said this when he received foreign delegations from Sao Tome and Principe, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde, Namibia, Zambia, Congo, Zaire, Mozambique, Portugal, and Brazil participating in the ninth scientific military medical meetings, which began in Luanda yesterday.

The Angolan minister added that the meeting is essential for the development of military cadres and medical services at all levels and continued research studies. The meeting is scheduled to end tomorrow.

Today's session was chaired by Dr. Raul Hendrik, who discussed contagious diseases, the functioning of the (?epidemiological) system, organization of nursing systems, and other issues.

Botswana

'Bomb Blast' Kills Six in Sikwame Village

*MB2404085590 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0849 GMT 24 Apr 90*

[Text] Gaborone April 24 SAPA—At least six people died at Sikwame Village in the Kgatleng district of Botswana in the early hours of Monday [23 April] morning following a powerful bomb blast, police have confirmed.

The Botswana Press Agency on Tuesday quoted a police spokesman as saying that at around 2:20 A.M. [0020 GMT] on Monday a violent explosion devastated the house of a prominent businessman in Sikwame about 10 km north east of Gaborone. Six bodies were recovered from the debris, a stone's throw from the Botswana/South Africa border.

Police revealed that the dead included the Chand family of five and the nightwatchman. Mr Sam Chand, his wife and three of their boys were killed, the police spokesman said.

The five roomed-house, including the sitting room, was totally demolished and the family's dog was shot at point black range. Some doves were also found dead and the sum of 670 pula and a video camera were found among the scattered debris. The motive of the killings is still not known but police investigations are continuing.

Mozambique

Chissano Receives Congolese Delegation 20 Apr

MB2004234290 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 20 Apr 90

[Text] Joaquim Chissano, chairman of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, today received (Andre Oba-Ali), member of the Political Bureau of the Congolese Labor Party [PCT]. (Oba-Ali) is leading a PCT delegation currently visiting our country.

Also today, the Frelimo Party and the PCT signed a two-year cooperation protocol which provides for, among other things, an exchange of delegations and information. The protocol was signed by Pascoal Mocumbi, member of the Frelimo Party Political Bureau, and (Andre Oba-Ali), member of the PCT Political Bureau.

DPRK's Pak Song-chol Arrives in Maputo

MB2104130090 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 21 Apr 90

[Text] DPRK Vice President Pak Song-chol arrived in Maputo today on a working visit to Mozambique at the invitation of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party and the Mozambican Government. The DPRK official was welcomed at the airport by People's Assembly Chairman Marcelino dos Santos and other Mozambican party and government officials. The DPRK delegation's press release notes Mozambique and the DPRK are united in a firm struggle against imperialism and for national freedom.

Places Wreath at Heroes Monument

MB2204111190 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 22 Apr 90

[Text] Visiting DPRK Vice President Pak Song-chol placed a wreath at the Mozambican Heroes' Monument, in Maputo, this morning. Within the framework of DPRK Vice President Pak Song-chol's visit, delegations from Mozambique and the DPRK are scheduled to hold official talks in Maputo tomorrow.

Meets People's Assembly Chairman

MB2304060590 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] People's Assembly Chairman Marcelino dos Santos said in Maputo the Mozambican Government has already shown its willingness to hold direct talks with the leaders of

the so-called Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] to end violence and war in Mozambique.

People's Assembly Chairman Marcelino dos Santos said this at a banquet he hosted honoring visiting DPRK Vice President Pak Song-chol. Reviewing bilateral cooperation, People's Assembly Chairman Marcelino dos Santos noted DPRK technicians participate in agricultural, health, light and food industry, construction and water, and other projects in our country.

DPRK Vice President Pak Song-chol expressed his country's wish to see stability restored to the People's Republic of Mozambique and a new society benefiting the people.

Delegations from the People's Republic of Mozambique and the DPRK begin official talks in Maputo today within the framework of DPRK Vice President Pak Song-chol's working visit to our country. DPRK Vice President Pak Song-chol arrived in Maputo on 21 April on an official visit at the invitation of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party and the Mozambican Government.

A DPRK team press release said Mozambique and the DPRK are united in a firm struggle against imperialism and for national freedom.

Meets President Chissano

MB2304185090 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] Joaquim Chissano, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, today received in audience DPRK Vice President Pak Song-chol, who arrived in Mozambique last Saturday. During the meeting in Malaisie in Gaza Province, Joaquim Chissano briefed the visiting DPRK official on a number of agricultural projects in the region in which four DPRK technicians are involved.

The DPRK official toured projects in the region and familiarized himself with ongoing work in which his country is involved. Accordingly, Pak Song-chol visited the construction site of a water pumping station for the Malaisie Agricultural Co-operative as well as an 11-hectare rice plantation. The DPRK official was accompanied by Agriculture Minister Alexandre Zandamela and others.

Begins Official Talks 23 Apr

MB2304200790 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] Official talks between delegations from Mozambique and the DPRK took place in Maputo today. The Mozambican delegation was led by People's Assembly Chairman Marcelino dos Santos, while the DPRK delegation was led by that country's Vice President Pak Song-chol.

Speaking during the talks, Marcelino dos Santos said he hoped that the people of Mozambique and the DPRK would always demonstrate solidarity toward each other in order to jointly realize their aspirations of material progress and social welfare.

In turn, the DPRK leader said that his country appreciated the struggle waged by the Mozambican people, and expressed total support for this struggle. Pak Song-chol also referred to his meeting with President Joaquim Chissano, pointing out that they had exchanged views on the situation in Mozambique and the DPRK. He also said that President Chissano spoke of the possibility of DPRK participating in house construction Maputo City.

Praises Mozambique's Role in Region

MB2404070990 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Text] DPRK Vice President Pak Song-chol has described Namibia's independence and Nelson Mandela's release as great victories for the Frontline states and the progressive countries of the world.

The DPRK official said this in Maputo during talks held within the framework of his working visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique. DPRK Vice President Pak Song-chol expressed his country's appreciation for Mozambique's efforts toward Namibia's independence and support for the struggle of the ANC [African National Congress] of South Africa.

In turn, People's Assembly Chairman Marcelino dos Santos, heading the Mozambican team to the talks, stressed the importance of assuring Mozambican-DPRK cooperation so that the interests of the two peoples can better be defended. The DPRK delegation is scheduled to leave Maputo today at the end of its visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Joint Cuban Film Project To Address 'Banditry'

MB2104124990 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 21 Apr 90

[Text] Banditry: The Destabilizing Element of the African Continent is the theme of the first Cuban-Mozambican film coproduction to be shot shortly.

Raol Mossias, the film's [word indistinct] told PRENSA LATINA in Havana that the title of the film will be Severino and that the location still needs to be chosen. The film will be directed by Camilo de Sousa of Mozambique, and Severino's role will be played by an actor still to be chosen.

UN Meeting on Emergency Aid To Begin 26 Apr

MB2304160990 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] An international meeting to discuss emergency aid to Mozambique will be held in New York on Thursday [26 April]. The meeting will be chaired by UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. Jacinto Veloso and Aldemiro Baloi, minister and deputy minister of cooperation, are already in New York to attend the meeting.

Finance Minister Praises Zimbabwe Assistance

MB2304202890 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] Finance Minister Abdul Magid Osman said in Maputo today that the multiple forms of support Zimbabwe gives to Mozambique are an act of militancy and solidarity in relations between the two peoples and states. Abdul Magid Osman was speaking at a reception given by Zimbabwean Ambassador to Mozambique John Mayowe on the occasion of Zimbabwe's 10th independence anniversary. Ambassador Mayowe said that his country would work hard so that Mozambique may achieve as soon as possible.

Portuguese Industrial Team Arrives in Maputo

MB2404072790 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 24 Apr 90

[Text] A Portuguese Industrial Association [AIP] delegation is in Maputo on a four-day visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique, during which it is scheduled to hold talks with Aimo [Mozambique Industrial Association], its Mozambican counterpart, and with the Energy and Industry Ministry.

Maputo Imports RSA Fuel After Power 'Sabotage'

MB2304123290 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] The latest sabotage to the Maputo-Komatipoort power line cost an additional 240,000 contos for alternate power sources to import coal and fuel from South Africa. It is believed our expenses are \$8,000 daily. Those figures do not include the even higher costs arising from the paralyzation of factories, enterprises, and services.

Assembly Chairman Returns From Swaziland

MB2204120690 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 21 Apr 90

[Excerpt] People's Assembly Chairman Marcelino dos Santos returned to the People's Republic of Mozambique this morning from Swaziland, where he represented our country at King Mswati III's 22d birthday celebrations on 19 April.

People's Assembly Chairman dos Santos said on arrival in Maputo he was received by the Swazi prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, adding King Mswati III met with him for a long time and discussed bilateral cooperation and the prospects opening with the end of apartheid in South Africa and armed banditry in Mozambique.

People's Assembly Chairman dos Santos said economic, social, and cultural aspects of cooperation were discussed. He was accompanied by Mrs. Pamela dos Santos, his wife, Mrs. Teresa Sabina Santos, his mother, and other officials.

Zambian Deputy Foreign Minister (Wilfred Koly Unane) flew in on the same aircraft as Assembly Chairman Marcelino dos Santos and his team, at the invitation of the Mozambican authorities. [passage omitted]

Workers Discuss Possible Vice Presidency

MB2104125490 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 20 Apr 90

[Text] Workers at nine Jardim ward enterprises this afternoon concluded the fifth day of debates on the draft constitution proposals. The debates are rescheduled to resume early in May.

Today's debates covered articles 80 to 107, which deal with state organs. One of the participants proposed the establishment of the post of vice president of the Republic, who would be the immediate substitute of the president of the Republic in cases of impediment or absence, as provided for in Article 85.

By and large the participants said the Constitution should be more specific on the responsibility of the one who will replace the president when the latter cannot perform his duties for not more than 45 days. The participants also recommended that the acting president should be allowed to run for the Presidency, contrary to what is stated in Article 86 of the draft proposals.

The debates were attended by 160 workers from Zorba, Cortina, Protal, Investro, Majafatos, Metalurgica, and other Jardim ward enterprises.

Government Funds Business Development Program

MB2104143690 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 21 Apr 90

[Text] The Mozambican Government has granted a line of credit of about \$35 million for a program to develop small- and medium-sized industries in the country. To implement the program, a contract has been signed between the country's three banks: the state-owned Bank of Mozambique, the People's Development Bank, and the private Standard Totta Bank.

The line of credit now available is supported by foreign funding obtained from the World Bank and the European Investment Bank. Other foreign financial institutions will be interested in funding the project.

At the signing ceremony, the governor of the Bank of Mozambique, Eneas Comiche, said the program for the development of small- and medium-sized industries was conceived as part of the economic recovery program in Mozambique. Mr Comiche said the agreement was a challenge for the Mozambican banking system. The Bank of Mozambique has overall responsibility for the project's implementation. The banking system will have to select the most promising investment projects as well as the best clients for the credits now made available.

Finance Minister Reiterates Over-spending Concerns

MB2304121590 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] Finance Minister Abdul Magid Osman has reiterated his concern over increased financial spending, stressing it contravenes PRE [Economic Recovery Program] principles. Finance Minister Magid Osman told the general budget meeting it is unacceptable to continue supporting the current situation of disrespect for the budget limits ordered by the People's Assembly.

He also noted that lack of financial rigor in 1989 led to the inability to manage society on the basis of available resources. Instead, people waited for state budget voting. The Mozambican finance minister also criticized the tendency to create new projects when old ones are not completed or their feasibility is not assessed.

Namibia

Aircraft Drops 'Bomb' in Kavango River 22 Apr

MB2404095690 Windhoek Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1900 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] Namibian air space was violated for the fourth time this year when a bomb was dropped into the Kavango River yesterday from an unknown fighter aircraft about 500 m from Mukwe.

According to a press statement issued by the police, eyewitnesses confirmed that the fighter aircraft came from the direction of Angola, dropped the bomb and flew back to Angola. No one was injured in the incident and no damage caused. Three other bombs were dropped early this year near Bagani about 40 km west of Mukwe.

'Bugging Devices' Found in Official Residence

MB2004133190 Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English 17 Apr 90 pp 1, 3

[By Gwen Lister]

[Text] A spokesman for the Namibian President could neither confirm nor deny that an abundance of bugging devices have been uncovered in what was formerly SWA [South-West Africa] House, and is now State House, the future home of Namibian President Sam Nujoma.

It was a matter for the government's security section, headed by Peter Tsheehama, the spokesman said.

The president's office was approached in view of persistent rumours that numerous bugging devices had been found in the official residence, as well as reports of an mysterious massive uncompleted 'dugout' under the former colonial home.

The rumours have been compounded by the fact that the President has not yet moved into State House, which will be his official residence as head of state.

Tsheehama was not available for comment last night.

Other sources have indicated that another reason for the delay was the fact that State House has been denuded of much of its furnishings and carpets, which could not be replaced and refurbished until a new budget was passed.

Apparently no paintings were left in the House, although some of the antiques remain.

According to another mysterious report, there is a 'dugout' under State House, a massive project believed to have still been under construction when the South African Administrator General moved out shortly after Namibian independence.

These reports come in the wake of revelations that the South Africans, before their withdrawal, stripped many of the government houses, offices and property of furnishings as well as fitting—light fittings, doors, carpets were apparently ripped out. At present State House is being cleaned and will apparently be ready for occupation by the end of next week, although the new President will have to make do with threadbare carpets for the time being. In many cases, officials in the new government cannot even get on with their jobs as they have no desks.

Houses that have been made available as 'government' housing, are also small and are believed to be those allotted to either minor government officials or military officers of the colonial regime.

The SWAPO movements in many cases does not know what houses fitted which positions in the former civil service as most of the larger homes are still occupied by those who have held onto their positions.

All this appeared to point to a deliberate policy of removing furnishings and fixtures from homes which were in any case paid for with Namibian taxpayers' money.

At the time of going to press last night, a spokesman for the South African Interests Office could not be reached for comment.

'Low-Key' Role for Security Police Noted

MB2004133090 Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English
18 Apr 90 p 3

[By Rajah Munamava]

[Text] The security section of the police, which under the old dispensation was charged with political and security-related matters, is still operative though on a low-key level.

This was the response of police spokesperson Brigadier Saggi Eimbeck when asked if the once dreaded security section still existed.

In the past, the security police were responsible for keeping track of political activists, their organisations and activities. Many people were arrested by the security police and interrogated for their roles in the activities of

certain organisations, more notably SWAPO [South West African Peoples Organization].

The security police ran detention centres at such places as Osire, Onimwandi in the north and elsewhere, described as neo-concentration camps in political circles.

The Brigadier said there was still no clarity on the security police's specific tasks besides the normal course of action provided for by the constitution—that of maintaining law and order and keeping internal security. At the moment the security police were not functioning because of the new policy changes in the police structures, the brigadier added.

Until the minister in charge, Hifikepunye Pohamba, gave specific instructions, the security section of the police would remain low-key. The security section's old files had been transferred to the National Archives, Eimbeck said, adding he was not sure what would happen to them—depending on the rules governing the archives.

Old personal files on individuals had, however, now been banned as they no longer had any "value", Eimbeck said.

He said the new security police head was Brigadier Nel. Former chief, General Thomas Thomasse, was now in charge of crime and was one of the three directors of the police.

UN Assembly Welcomes Namibian Membership

MB2404085990 Windhoek Domestic Service
in Afrikaans 1900 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] The UN General Assembly has welcomed Namibia as the 160th member country of this organization.

Prime Minister Hage Geingob said at the ceremony that Namibia is ready to take its position in the international community. He said the country would make a positive contribution toward world peace and harmony. He says Namibia and the international community's striving for world peace and harmony is the greatest international endeavor to create peace and cooperation.

Mr. Geingob confirmed at this ceremony that the government was committed to establishing democracy in Namibia based on national reconciliation.

SWAPO Official Confirms Namibians in GDR

MB2004180690 Windhoek Domestic Service
in Afrikaans 1900 GMT 19 Apr 90

[Text] Mr. Moses Garoeb, secretary general of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization], has confirmed that many Namibian children are presently in East Germany, where they are being educated.

Mr. Garoeb reacted to inquiries yesterday on the nature of and circumstances under which the Namibian children are living in East Germany. According to Mr.

Garoeb, he signed an agreement on behalf of SWAPO with East Germany in Luanda to assist in the education of the children.

Strategic Study Groups on SWAPO's Armaments

MB2104143790 Windhoek TIMES OF NAMIBIA
in English 19 Apr 90 pp 1, 2

[By Chris Coetzee]

[Text] Inquiries at two of the world's leading organisations dealing with strategic studies confirmed that the SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] armaments could not possibly be worth R [rand]8 billion, as the Namibian President claimed.

The claims were, instead, met with hilarity in the offices of both organisations who refused to take THE TIMES' initial account of the story seriously. It took considerable power of conviction to convince them that the story was no practical joke.

The value of the armaments was estimated by the experts to be a mere fraction of the claimed amount, and the quality of the items was described as inferior and outdated.

One of the experts, admitting ignorance of the recent political developments in Namibia, asked whether the country had a minister of finance, he said, would launch an investigation into the alleged claims of the values. Budget allocations for defence, he said, should be based on the determination of the values of the armaments.

When told the Namibia, according to Deputy Minister of Defence Philemon Malima, would have an army numbering 10,000 men, THE TIMES was told that it was impossible for such a small number of men to maintain the upkeep of armaments worth \$3 billion, "no matter how sophisticated the arms may be."

According to the count by THE TIMES 164 vehicles passed the border post at Oshikango on Monday [16 April]. Most of the vehicles were of Eastern Bloc, and especially Soviet origin.

THE TIMES was told that the arms were mainly Warsaw Pact surplus arms, and the arms had next to no value on the black armament market. "These arms are there for the having," an armament expert said.

A financial breakdown of the different vehicles, converted into Rands at the approximate time of manufacture (not taking depreciation into account), gave the value of the arms, liberally estimated, as about R7 million.

According to this estimation, more than 1,000 convoys the size of Monday's would have to cross the border to bring the rest of SWAPO's "gift" to Namibia, in other words, about one convoy per day for the next three years.

The SWAPO arms claim yesterday echoed in the National Assembly, when Mr Alios Gende (DTA) gave

notice of a series of questions to be asked to Minister of Defence Peter Mweshihange.

Mr Gende would want to know from Mr Mweshihange when he intend to publish a comprehensive, detailed and itemised inventory of the military equipment which had been donated to Namibia.

He, furthermore, requested an accurate valuation, including estimated cost of repair and maintainance of the arms. He wanted to know why some of the arms could not be sold for developmental purposes.

Where would the equipment be stored? What would be the cost of storage?

How would the stored equipment be controlled?

Mr Gende requested to know how the Minister intended to control weapons currently in circulation.

See accompanied table for estimated value of armaments—value of ammunition is not included.

| KIND OF ARM | VALUE IN RAND |
|--|------------------|
| 12 missile entrenchment vehicles, radar-operated in batteries of six | 600,000 |
| Four fuel tankers (one with FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] registration, CDZ) | 180,000 |
| 46 trucks, mostly of the Ural and Gas make | 2,000,000 |
| Eight multirocket launchers, varying from four-barrelled to BM/21 40-barrelled | 640,000 |
| Approximately 10 six-wheeled personnel carriers | 900,000 |
| Approximately 10 BTR personnel carriers, 1950—model issue | 250,000 |
| Approximately eight workshop, radio and camera crew vehicles (Gas) | 320,000 |
| 20 antiaircraft guns (mostly hand-operated one- and two-barreled 23mm ZSU's fitted on trucks or constructed as trailers) | 300,000 |
| 14 World War II motorcycles, Soviet copies of the BMW, with machine guns fitted on sidecars | 70,000 |
| 31 Jeep-type vehicles, mostly UAZ 469, 4x4, Korea War issue; and Indian made copy of the 1945 U.S. Jeep, Mahandra | 620,000 |
| Assortment of five aged Steyr, Scania, Volvo, and a battered Volga "luxury" Saloon car | 200,000 |
| Small Arms: | |
| Approximately 20,000 AK and AKM rifles | 700,000 |
| Approximately 100 DSK 12.7mm | 150,000 |
| Total | 6,930,000 |

Nujoma's SWAPO Rally Speech Reported

*MB2304122690 Windhoek Domestic Service
in Afrikaans 0600 GMT 23 Apr 90*

[Text] SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization], as the government of all Namibians, accepts the responsibility of looking after the interests of each Namibian inhabitant, regardless of race, color, and political affiliation.

Sam Nujoma, Namibia's president and leader of SWAPO, took this stand at a public rally in Windhoek to mark the organization's 30th anniversary.

President Nujoma says all Namibian inhabitants should support the government to ensure peace and security for the future. He said SWAPO had succeeded in the first phase of the struggle to liberate Namibia by creating peace and independence.

President Nujoma says the first phase of the struggle had been achieved. Namibia was embarking on a new phase to [words indistinct] the country's economy and infrastructure and [words indistinct] he says SWAPO is very confident that the second phase would be as successful as the armed struggle by the organization's military wing, PLAN [People's Liberation Army of Namibia], which had a military victory over the South African Army.

He expressed his disappointment that certain members of the civil service, particularly in the rural areas, had [word indistinct] the government's policy of reconciliation. President Nujoma sounded a warning to those opposing the policy that they could be summarily dismissed.

Kenyan Force's Deployment to North Noted

*MB2204063790 Windhoek Domestic Service
in Afrikaans 1900 GMT 20 Apr 90*

[Text] The Defense Ministry confirmed the Kenyan assistance force in Namibia was deployed to the north in the past week to protect strategic installations.

Mr. Hidimo Muhafa, special assistant to the minister of defense, says the protection of key points in the north is essential until such time that the Namibian Army can carry out this function.

The Kenyan force should include no more than 850 troops, as stipulated in an agreement between the Kenyan and Namibian Governments.

Reconciliation Policy Applies to SADF Members

*MB2304121890 Windhoek Domestic Service
in Afrikaans 0600 GMT 23 Apr 90*

[Text] Deputy Finance Minister Phillemon Malima told Keetmanshoop [South-West African People's Organization anniversary] celebrations that the government's policy of national reconciliation is also applicable to former members of the South African security forces in Namibia.

Malima stated in a message on behalf of the president that Namibian inhabitants who were members of the security forces should be forgiven because they [words indistinct].

Zambia

Iranian Envoy Notes Progress on Air Links

*MB2104101090 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 21 Apr 90*

[Text] Iranian Ambassador to Zambia Mohsen Pakaein has said his country is finalizing formalities for the country's airline to start flying to Zambia.

Comrade Pakaein said Iranian Airways had asked for permission to overfly some country's space and was awaiting for a response from these countries.

He explained that Iran wants to establish air links with African countries, adding that Zambia and Tanzania have been chosen as top priority.

Comrade Pakaein said currently the Iranian Airways was carrying out feasibility studies to establish the volume of goods and passengers who would be ferried between Zambia and Iran.

Kaunda Welcomes Cuba's Vice President

*EA2304210890 Nairobi KNA in English 1430 GMT
23 Apr 90*

[Text] Kasaba Bay, 23 Apr (KNA-PANA)—Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda has urged the Bush administration to forge new links with Cuba. He said it was time for the United States Government to end its economic blockade against Fidel Castro's government.

The Zambian leader was speaking in this northern Zambia pleasure resort [words indistinct] when Cuban vice-president Juan Almeida Bosque called on him and presented him with a special message from President Castro.

Dr. Kaunda pointed out that it was not possible for all people to belong to one ideology, and ideological divergencies could not therefore provide a logical base for punishing another country. President Kaunda said Cuba's economy could not have been what it was today had the U.S. not imposed economic sanctions against that country.

He hailed Cuba for her assistance it rendered to the liberation movements which had changed the scenario for the better, especially in southern Africa.

"If white South Africans had overthrown John Vorster and after him Pieter Botha in preference for De Klerk, it is because of Cuba's contribution and the impact of economic sanctions," the president said.

Turning to the relations between Zambia and Cuba, President Kaunda described them as being "extremely

warm." He said Zambians appreciated the role President Castro played, and therefore loved him.

Reacting to Dr. Kaunda's welcome remarks, Almeida Bosque said his country was during the last 30 years a target of aggression in the form of sabotage, economic blockages and media imperialism, such as the recent television beaming from the U.S.A. "We have been punished for our attitude we maintained to help the oppressed," he said.

The Cuban vice-president commended President Kaunda for his significant role in fighting imperialism. He said because of President Kaunda's stand on this matter he was recognized worldwide as he stood against unjust [words indistinct]

Almeida Bosque came to Zambia after attending Zimbabwe's 10th independence anniversary.

Almeida on Apartheid's 'Collapse'

*MB2104194290 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 21 Apr 90*

[Text] The visiting Cuban vice president, Comrade Juan Almeida Bosque, has predicted an immediate collapse of apartheid following the military defeat of South African forces in Angola and Namibia. Speaking to a crowd which welcomed him at Kasompe airstrip in Chingola for a five-hour tour of Nchanga open pit mine, Comrade Almeida declared that Cuba was proud of its role in Angola, which had paved the way for Namibia's independence.

He observed that before the defeat of South African forces on the battlefield, the world had been convinced of Pretoria's invincibility. Comrade Almeida told the crowd that South Africa's defeat signaled the end of apartheid, which was bound to be dismantled soon.

Earlier, the chairman of the party control commission, Comrade Elijah Mudenda, who accompanied the Cuban

vice president to Chingola, paid tribute to Cubans for supporting the liberation struggle in southern Africa.

This evening the Cuban vice president is expected to attend a dinner hosted for him by the prime minister, General Malimba Masheke, at the Hotel Intercontinental here in Lusaka.

Kaunda Receives Iraqi Envoy, Message

*MB2404051090 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 23 Apr 90*

[Text] Iraq is optimistic that President Kaunda would use his insight and international fora to find a solution to the campaign being waged against her over nuclear installations in that country. The sentiments were expressed today by Iraqi Ambassador to Zambia Dr. Musa Al-Sudani following the weekend briefing at Kasaba Bay, where Dr. Kaunda received a special message from his counterpart President Saddam Husayn. He said in an interview from Ndola that Iraq was hopeful of President Kaunda's wisdom in finding a solution to the problem.

Kaunda Promotes National Service Commander

*MB2104094090 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 21 Apr 90*

[Text] President Kaunda has appointed the commander of Zambia National Service, Brigadier General Dickson Zulu, to the post of major general with effect from 11 April this year.

The appointment was announced by a spokesman in the Office of the Permanent Secretary for the Ministry of Defense in a statement released to the ZAMBIAN NEWS AGENCY this afternoon.

Comrade Kaunda, who is currently on a working holiday in Kasaba Bay, upgraded Maj. Gen. Zulu in his capacity as commander in chief of the Armed Forces of Zambia.

Nigeria

Reportage on Coup Attempt by 'Dissident Soldiers'

Situation Back to 'Normal'

AB2304111090 Lagos International Service in English
1030 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Excerpt] The situation in Nigeria has returned to normal after yesterday's confusion, caused by some dissident soldiers in Lagos. A Voice of Nigeria correspondent, who went round this morning, reports that civil servants have reported for duty while traders and other members of the public have been going about their businesses peacefully. This is in response to the appeal by President Ibrahim Babangida yesterday to them to feel free and go about their normal businesses. [passage omitted]

Lagos Calm; Details Reported

AB2304152290 Paris AFP in English 1510 GMT
23 Apr 90

[By Gerard Vandenberghe]

[Text] Lagos, April 23 (AFP)—Lagos was calm Monday a day after loyalist troops foiled an attempted coup. Soldiers were stationed near Nigerian Broadcasting Network buildings and in front of Army chief General Sani Abacha's residence, which rebel soldiers tried to attack early Sunday [22 April].

The broadcasting network was out of action because of heavy damage sustained during fighting between loyalists and rebels entrenched in the radio station. A source close to the radio earlier said "vital" transmission equipment had been destroyed.

Troops also remained on guard outside Dodan Barracks, where General Babangida, 48, lives and has his office. The complex, badly damaged during rebel shelling, was being cleared of debris.

The body of Colonel Usman Bello, Gen Babangida's aide-de-camp killed during the attack on the barracks, was flown to Minna, capital of the northwestern state of Niger, where both he and the general were born.

Gen. Babangida told journalists late Sunday his military government was in full control of the situation. He said arrested insurgents were being tried speedily in military fashion.

Meanwhile new details of the coup began to emerge from questioning rebels captured Monday.

It was said to have been mounted by a faction of the Ninth Brigade, itself part of the Second Mechanised Division of Ibadan, a city 140 kilometers (90 miles) north of Lagos. The corps plays a key role in defense of the capital.

A well-informed source told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE the rebels had help, inside the presidential barracks and radio complex, from operators of armoured vehicles charged with protecting the buildings.

A presidential aide said: "Suddenly, the tanks' turrets swivelled toward the presidential buildings."

Col. Bello, first to realise what was happening, was shot and killed by the "renegades" he had detained, the aide said.

At about 2:00 a.m., rebels opened the gates at one of the barracks' entrances and three flares shot into the air, giving the signal for shelling of the president's headquarters to begin.

Meanwhile 200 to 300 meters (yards) away, insurgents started shelling the complex from tanks inside the radio complex, while others fired at it from the Bonny Military Camp on Lake Lagos, some 1,500 meters (yards) from the presidential barracks.

They aimed well enough to cause serious damage inside the barracks, without hitting buildings nearby, like the AFP office which emerged unscathed.

A government counter-attack began around 5:00 A.M. after Gen. Babangida left the barracks by a hidden door and loyalist commandoes quietly took up position around the barracks, according to an AFP reporter who witnessed the events.

By midday the rebels had scattered and most of their commanding officers were under arrest as the city gradually returned to normal.

Sporadic gunfire heard in the evening, was probably between rebels and their pursuers.

Gen. Babangida later said the aborted coup would not affect plans to turn power over to a civilian government in October 1992.

Those who tried to oust him would be tried, he said, implying, according to observers, that they would be executed.

Observers predicted there also would be a vast sweep of the army and opposition circles.

They said the coup, aimed at what some people in the centre and south of Nigeria view as domination by Muslims of the north, had been brewing since the president re-shuffled his cabinet and military on December 29.

Gen. Babangida now faces the choice of whether to tighten, or ease, pressure from the north.

There have been six successful coups and various failed attempts since Nigerian gained independence in 1960, including an earlier one against Gen. Babangida, who has held power for more than four years.

Damage, Casualties Reported*AB2304174990 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 23 Apr 90*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The big talking-point in Nigeria today has of course been the crushing of the coup attempt by troops loyal to General Ibrahim Babangida. It is clear from initial reports that rebel troops held the radio station for a good part of Sunday [22 April], and that they did quite a lot of damage to Dodan Barracks, the seat of Nigeria's Armed Forces Ruling Council. When Gen Babangida finally appeared on television yesterday evening, he announced that there had been casualties, including his own bodyguard. He promised the plotters would be tried, and said a lot of arrests have been made. From Lagos, Sola Odunfa telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] Lagos residents returned to work today after the tension and anxiety of yesterday's abortive coup attempt. When Gen. Babangida's family returned to their official residence at Dodan Barracks, they found it almost completely destroyed. Mrs. Mariam Babangida and her three children were forced to leave the barracks residential complex when the rebels launched their attack at about 2 a.m. on Sunday morning. The family then sought safe refuge at an undisclosed address in Lagos. At the time of the attack, the president was holding a meeting in his sitting-room, while his family were in bed.

Sources at Dodan Barracks said today that President Babangida was persuaded to leave his home by his personal guards when they heard an increasing amount of gunfire approaching the house. It is now clear that the rebel troops used machine-guns and armored cars in the attack, and that the presidential residence was their main target. The building was severely damaged, as were some other buildings inside the barracks. The office of the president's deputy, the chief of general staff, Augustus Aikhomu, was severely damaged. The battle inside the barracks lasted for almost seven hours before the rebel troops were dislodged, but the damage caused to the barracks showed that the rebels had access to substantial arms and ammunition.

Apart from Dodan Barracks, the only other public property damaged in the coup attempt was nearby Broadcasting House, the headquarters of Radio Nigeria. Rebels overpowered the soldiers guarding the radio station without firing a shot, and took control of the building and broadcasting equipment for several hours. After three hours, loyal government troops managed to regain control of the building. Workers at the radio station said that there were quite a large number of rebels involved. These rebels were also well-armed and had armored cars. Several of the rebels were killed, and some were arrested by government troops, while some managed to escape by leaving their uniforms behind. Sources in Lagos today said that the officer who announced the coup on the radio, Major Gideon Ngwaza Orkar, was

said to be among the rebels arrested. He is said to have traveled to Lagos to lead the coup from Kaduna in northern Nigeria, where he was attending a course at the Nigerian Defense Academy. It is thought that the interrogation of the plotters has already begun at an undisclosed military location. [end recording]

Babangida Gives News Conference*AB2304180490 Lagos International Service in English
1609 GMT 23 Apr 90*

[Text] At about five P.M. yesterday, President Ibrahim Babangida spoke with newsmen on the ill-fated attempt to topple his government. He confirmed that the attempt had been effectively crushed and gave a brief account of how it all started:

[Begin Babangida recording] The whole thing started about two, (two or three) in the morning. Dodan Barracks was severely under very heavy bombardment, and I was in it. So, maybe you interpret that as part of the threat, that is what it is. I will also want to say that unfortunately, I lost my ADC [aide-de-camp]. [end recording]

General Babangida said the dissidents were made up mostly of majors, lieutenants, and second lieutenants. A coverage report is being compiled. What is the government going to do next?

[Begin Babangida recording] A lot of arrests have been made [words indistinct]. Mostly, the officers are majors, lieutenants, and second-lieutenants. [Words indistinct] military, so will try them just like we did the last time. I also want to seize this opportunity to commend all members of the Nigerian Armed Forces, the Nigerian Police, and the security agents for their gallant and professional manner in which the situation was contained. Let me also congratulate the civil populace for their continuous support for this administration. I wish to state that all law-abiding citizens should go about their normal duty and their safety is guaranteed. Let me also assure the diplomatic community and all foreigners in the country that the security of their lives and property is hereby guaranteed. [end recording]

Gen. Babangida reaffirmed that his administration was pressing ahead with its program of political transition.

President Reassures Diplomats*AB2304182890 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1528 GMT 23 Apr 90*

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida has enjoined members of the diplomatic corps in the country to remain calm because their safety is guaranteed. The president gave the assurance at Dodan Barracks for a briefing on the aborted coup of early yesterday. He (?disclosed) that government activity had returned to normal in Lagos after yesterday's incident which involved dissident soldiers and troops loyal to the military administration of General Ibrahim Babangida.

160 Suspected Plotters Arrested

AB2304175690 Paris AFP in English 1749 GMT
23 Apr 90

[Text] Lagos, April 23 (AFP)—More than 160 suspected plotters have been arrested following Sunday's [22 Apr] abortive coup by junior officers against President Ibrahim Babangida, a top military assistant to the Nigerian leader said here Monday. Those arrested included Major Gideon Orkar, who made the coup announcement over the national radio, the principal staff officer to the president, Colonel Anthony Ukpo, told journalists.

Eleven other soldiers, including a lieutenant colonel, have been declared wanted by the Nigerian Army over the coup attempt, he added. Preliminary investigations have shown that the soldiers were backed by "rich and powerful men," said Col. Ukpo, a former minister of information.

Official on Arrested Plotters

AB2304201390 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] Ten people have been arrested in connection with yesterday's aborted coup by some dissident soldiers to topple the government. Among them is Major Gideon Ngwaza Orkar, the man who initially seized the broadcasting house of Radio Nigeria Lagos and announced the coup. These facts were given this evening, at Dodan Barracks, by the principal staff officer to the president, Colonel Anthony Ukpo while addressing State House correspondents on investigation so far conducted into the incident.

Col. Ukpo said that the coup plotters used eight civilians, retired military personnel, and seven military officers still in service for the operation. Some of them were promised cash gifts ranging between 10,000 naira for ex-servicemen to 50,000 naira for serving military personnel. A number of those already arrested had already collected advance payment. Col. Ukpo, disclosed that the officers involved in the coup attempt were mostly officers of the rank of major and below. Details of the investigation will come in subsequent bulletins.

Further on Coup Attempt

AB2304194290 London BBC World Service in English
1830 GMT 23 Apr 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The big talking point in Nigeria today has of course been the crushing of the coup attempt by troops loyal to General Ibrahim Babangida. It is clear from initial reports that rebel troops held the radio station for a good part of yesterday, and did quite a lot of damage to Dodan Barracks, the headquarters of Nigeria's Armed Forces Ruling Council. When Gen. Babangida finally appeared on television yesterday evening, he promised the plotters would be tried and said a lot of arrests have

been made. With details of the detentions announced today, Sola Odunfa telexed this report from Lagos.

[Begin studio announcer recording] The Nigeria military government today in Lagos announced the arrest of over 160 soldiers, including 10 officers and a retired major in connection with yesterday's abortive coup. At a briefing for journalists, the principal staff officer, Colonel Anthony Ukpo, said that the arrests were made both while the rebellion was being crushed, and as a result of statements obtained from those arrested. In addition to the arrests, the government has declared 11 officers wanted. The list includes one lieutenant colonel, three majors, one captain and six lieutenants. He also announced that one of the bases from which the coup was launched had been found in Ikorodu, a town about 30 km north of Lagos. He said that several cars and a bus loaded with weapons were found at the base. The weapons included rifles and service pistols, and there were crates containing 20,000 rounds of rifle ammunition, as well as over 10,000 rounds of pistol bullets.

Col. Ukpo said that so far, investigations showed that the coup had been planned and executed with the active support and collaboration of some civilians, whom he described as rich and powerful. The civilians have not yet been arrested. Col. Ukpo said that some of the soldiers had said during interrogation that they had been promised cash gifts ranging from 10,000 naira for retired officers, up to 50,000 naira for serving officers, in addition to gifts of expensive imported motor cars.

Trials of the plotters have been scheduled to start next week. Yesterday, President Babangida said that the trials will be conducted in the same way as that for General Mamman Vatsa, a member of the military government who launched a coup plot in 1986. On that occasion, the first day of the trial was held in public, then evidence was taken behind closed doors, and finally, the verdict was given in open court. Following that trial, all of the guilty were executed. [end recording]

Spokesman on Coup Investigation

LD2304213290 Lagos NTA Television Network
in English 1800 GMT 23 Apr 90

[Text] [Announcer] Facts are beginning to emerge on how yesterday's unsuccessful coup attempt led by Major Gideon Orkar was planned and hatched. The principal staff officer to the president, Colonel Anthony Ukpo said preliminary investigations and interrogations, show that the mutiny was sponsored by rich and powerful people, who gave the executors of the foiled coup gifts such as brand new and used vehicles. State House correspondents are saying that civilians as well as retired and serving officers participated in the uprising, which was planned from a base in Ikorodu. Colonel Ukpo said the retired officers were promised cash gifts of 10,000 naira each, while serving officers were promised 50,000 naira each, adding that some of those caught had the advance payment on them. He spoke further on the investigations:

[Ukpo] One of the operational bases from which the move to attack Lagos in Ikorodu has been located and captured and a number of items were found in the base, to include some of the vehicles, some of the [word indistinct] vehicles that (?were) used, Volkswagen buses, Toyota Jeep patrol, station wagon (?Peyokas), (?Santana) cars, Hondas, and there was a Mercedes Benz lorry, a bus, that was loaded with arms and ammunition, which was also captured in an attempt to escape. Weapons we had, ammunition, what we call 7.62 mm ammunition, is the regular ammunition used in our rifles, over 20,000 rounds were recovered there, 9 mm ammunition, the one we use for our pistols, over 10,000 rounds, rifles, and pistols, were also found in this base in Ikorodu.

At least 10 officers have been arrested and are undergoing interrogation, mainly major and below, to include a retired major. Over 150 other ranks, soldiers, both retired and serving, have also been arrested. It was discovered during interrogation that over 177 civilians were brought in from outside Lagos.

Information Minister Views Damage

*AB2304212490 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 23 Apr 90*

[Text] The minister of information, Prince Tony Momoh, today visited the premises of the Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria [FRCN] and Voice of Nigeria in Lagos. The visit follows the military incidents in the premises yesterday in the course of the aborted coup. Prince Momoh saw the damage done to the studios, offices, and vehicles of the corporation. More than 20 vehicles, including cars and the only operational outside broadcast van of the corporation were damaged. The minister was conducted round the scene by the director general of FRCN, Mr Bankole Balogun, who was accompanied by some directors. Also today the commander,

Brigade of Guard, Colonel (John Matsumende) visited the broadcasting house, Ikoyi. He was also conducted round by Mr Balogun.

Security Meetings at Barracks

*AB2404065090 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 23 Apr 90*

[Text] Dodan Barracks has today been exceptionally busy with a series of security meetings involving top officials of the Armed Forces. State House correspondent, Reginald Okoche, has the details:

[Begin Okoche recording] As early as 0830 this morning, the chief of general staff, service chiefs, and the inspector general of police had arrived at Dodan Barracks for the meetings. President Ibrahim Babangida presided over the meeting which reviewed security situation in the country following yesterday's abortive coup. State security chiefs, the director of military intelligence, Colonel Halilu Akilu, and the director of the State Security Service, SSS, Colonel Kunle Togun, were also in attendance. Midway into the meetings, some other senior military officers and members of the Armed Forces Ruling Council (?arrived) at Dodan Barracks. One of them was Major General Joshua Dogonyaro.

As the meeting progressed, State House correspondents were conducted round some of the [words indistinct] during the fighting inside Dodan Barracks, when the dissidents struck early on Sunday morning. The most affected was the president's personal residence. The building was subjected to very strong bombardment. Also destroyed were the offices of the chief of general staff and of the principal staff officer to the president. At a news conference yesterday, Gen. Babangida stated that the fighting inside Dodan Barracks was like a war, and indeed, the premises looked like an old war theater.

However, in spited recording]

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

25 April 1990

